

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## BOSTON HARBOR SEEN BY WORLD LEADERS IN MARINE ENGINEERING

Eighty Experts of This Country and Abroad, Delegates to International Congress, Inspect Sea Gateway

### VISIT TO QUINCY

August Belmont and the Chamber of Commerce Aid in Giving Delegation Insight Into Improvements

As guests of Boston on the steamer Monitor, 80 harbor experts from foreign countries and the United States, who have been in attendance at the twelfth International Congress of Navigation at Philadelphia, today inspected the harbor and the Fore River Ship Building company's plant at Quincy.

After breakfast at the Hotel Vendome today the delegates heard Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, explain by chart and maps the plans underway for the development of the Boston waterfront. About 150 later left the hotel in 30 automobiles for Eastern avenue wharf, where they boarded the Monitor.

Major Fitzgerald was not in the party, but the city was represented by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works. The Monitor left the wharf at 10:30 a.m. Visits were arranged late in the afternoon to these points:

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's exchanges, Wachusett dam of the metropolitan water works at Clinton, locks and dam on Charles river, coal handling plant of the New England Gas & Coke Co. at Everett, docks and grain elevators of the Boston & Albany railroad at East Boston, power plants of the Boston Elevated Railway Company at South Boston, Cambridge subway plant of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at South Boston, Lynn shore driveway, park system of the city of Boston and of the metropolitan park commission, Massachusetts Institute of Technology laboratories, M. I. T. laboratory of naval architecture in engineering building C, Trinity place, M. I. T. model boats Froude and Fulton.

An automobile trip to Wellesley was taken today by the women of the party who were received by Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College. Mrs. James J. Storrow gave a reception and luncheon at her country home to members of the party.

President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University are giving a reception concluding with visits to the university.

The delegates will be tendered a reception by the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at the Boston City Club tonight at 6 o'clock followed by an informal dinner given by the Boston City Club.

The delegation saw Cape Cod canal as guests of August Belmont yesterday. The party went in a special car, lunched at the company's administration building and returned in Mr. Belmont's private car. The delegates were guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Algonquin Club in the evening.

Among the guests were some of the most noted engineers of Europe. Seated at the head table with Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce were Mayor Fitzgerald, August Belmont, Adjutant-General Pearson, George S. Smith, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, J. F. Bubendy, Andre Charquerand, Z. D. Cohanzy, C. K. Mercay, Prof. K. S. Hiltz, Col. F. W. Hansen, V. E. Timonoff and H. W. Wortman.

Mr. Russell, Adjutant-General Pearson and Mayor Fitzgerald welcomed the visitors.

V. E. Timonoff, acting president of the congress, thanked the officials of the Boston chamber and the the mayor for their welcome.

Andre Charquerand, inspector of bridges and roads for France, felicitated Boston chamber and the mayor for their welcome.

## NAVIGATION ENVOYS WHO ARE GUESTS OF CITY



Delegates to international congress at Philadelphia photographed at Hotel Vendome today just before starting on trip about the harbor

## LASELL GIRLS GOOD COOKS, SAY GUESTS WHO TEST SKILL

## GOOD CROPS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IS REPORT; HELP SCARCE

## SERVED CHURCH AS TREASURER FOR MANY YEARS

Stephen A. Chase, C. S. D., Member of Christian Science Board of Directors, Passes Away at Fall River

Stephen A. Chase, C. S. D., a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, passed away at 8 o'clock this morning at his residence, 749 Hanover street, Fall River, Mass. He is survived by his wife, two sisters and a brother, all residing in Fall River, where Mr. Chase was born May 10, 1830. Mr. Chase was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, his parents having been members of that denomination.

The funeral services will be held at the residence Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Chase was educated in the public schools of Fall River and was for many years engaged in business with his uncle, Edmund Chase, who was a large manufacturer in that city.

In 1884 Mr. Chase became interested in Christian Science, and in 1885 took a course of instruction with its Discoverer and Founder, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy. In the year 1892 he was appointed by Mrs. Eddy one of the Christian Science Board of Directors. The same year he was made treasurer of the building fund, which was being contributed at that time for the erection of the original Mother Church building. Later he was elected treasurer of the Mother Church, and steel committees, were read and a discussion led by Charles E. Faeth of Kansas City and E. Jungquist of Los Angeles on "The Selling Policy" as set forth by E. W. George of Wichita, Kan., occupied the executive session today.

In 1902 Mr. Chase was made treasurer of the building fund for the extension of the original building, and the money for these two buildings, amounting to over \$2,250,000, was handled by him. Mr. Chase's strength of character, the combination of sturdiness, simplicity and gentleness of disposition, made him beloved by all who were brought into intimate association with him.

Mr. Chase's love for and loyalty to Mrs. Eddy and his loyalty and devotion to the cause were distinguishing characteristics, and he had the unbounded confidence and esteem of Christian Scientists throughout the world.

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Send your "Want" ad to  THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## GIRLS AT BARNARD RIVAL COLUMBIA'S COSTUME PARADES

NEW YORK—Barnard graduates did not let "those Columbia men" get ahead of them yesterday in the matter of costume parades, and the march around the campus afforded diversion to a throng of onlookers who crowded Brooks Hall terrace.

In a long, many colored line, grouped by classes, Barnard's daughters passed in review before the faculty and trustees and hundreds of other spectators. First came the class of '01, in long white gowns, draped with blue, carrying huge baskets of flowers. A band of curiously clothed "veterans of the four years' war, 1902-03" supplied the music. The class of '12 was dressed in white "mildies" and short blue skirts, and its members wore blue bows on their "bobbed" hair to represent the "alumnae kids."

The girls of '11 represented hodcarriers, and carried tiny loads of "bricks" in appropriate costume, to show that they were "Buying bricks. What are you doing?" as the sign ran. To buy a brick at Barnard means to help the building fund along.

Members of the class of '02 carried huge dollar signs to the motto, "Decemal gift to Barnard College," showing that they were giving \$500 to the building fund this year.

The graduates of '04 represented the "Brick Layers Union," with overalls, aprons, white caps and hods held aloft. Behind them marched "Barnard 343," or those who had attended college in its earliest days at 343 Madison avenue.

"Does College Unite Women for Home Life?" in large letters, preceded the class of '07, the members of which were garbed in the housekeeper's ample gingham apron and cap and carried anything, from a scrubbing brush to a broom.

## CHILD BUREAU HEAD'S PLANS

WASHINGTON—Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Hull house, Chicago, who will be the first chief of the new children's bureau of the department of commerce and labor, conferred with Secretary Nagel Wednesday about the appointment of her assistants and the scope of her work. The bureau will come into existence on July 1. Congress has been asked to appropriate \$25,000 for its first year's expenses.

State institutions and private societies organized for child improvement will be asked to help in giving to the country statistics of conditions among children.

## WATERWAY MEN VISIT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Two hundred members of the international navigation congress are visiting the military academy here today.

A special exhibition drill by the cadets has been ordered in their honor.

**MISS TAFT TO BE BRIDESMAID**  
CINCINNATI—Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, will be a bridesmaid at a Cincinnati wedding on June 25. Her brother, Robert Taft, will accompany her. The wedding is that of Miss Taft's cousin, Miss Harriet Anderson, to Hugo de Fritsch of New York.

**MR. TAFT'S OLD HOME TO BE SOLD**  
CINCINNATI—President Taft's former home is to be sold at auction on July 3. Since the President lived in it the house has been occupied by several owners, the last one going into bankruptcy. The property will be sold to satisfy the last owner's creditors.

## AT THE THEATRES

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Climax."  
M. C. GILL—"The Jinx."  
PLYMOUTH—"Alma Jiminy, Valentine."  
SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky."  
TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

**NEW YORK**  
CASINO—"Plates of Penance."  
COLLIER—"Puff, Puff the Strings."  
GAETY—"Officer '66."  
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."  
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

**CHICAGO**  
AUDITORIUM—"Ben Great Players."  
GRAND—"Officer '66."  
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."  
OLYMPIC—"The Only Son."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Holbrook Blinks."  
STUDEBAKER—"Lieutenant Jinks."

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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# Leading Events in Athletics :: American Swimmers Named

## AMERICAN OLYMPIC SWIMMING TEAM IS NAMED BY COMMITTEE

Duke Kahanamoku of Hawaii Will Represent This Country in the 100-Meter Free Style

### OTHER SELECTIONS

NEW YORK—The long anticipated meeting of the American Olympic committee to decide the affairs of the swimming team has at last been held and matters have been finally decided. Duke Kahanamoku of Hawaii is the authorities' selection for the 100-meter free style swim, Harry Hebler of the Illinois A. C. for the 100-meter breast stroke race, Michael McDermott of the Chicago A. A. for the 200 and 400-meter breast stroke events, George Gaidzik of the Chicago A. A. and Arthur McAleean of the New York A. C. for the two fancy diving contests. Also James Reilly of the New York A. C. will be asked to stay out of the relay race that he may star in the 400 and 1500-meter free style swims, and the relay candidates will be decided through a 220-yard contest to be held in Verona lake, near Montclair, N. J., on June 11, though Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. will be given a position on the quartet without trying, owing to his victory in the national furlong championship.

The coming try-out will serve only to determine what relay men are to be sent abroad; the final selection will not take place until another race has been held at Stockholm, just before the meet. This plan will overcome the danger of any of the men losing conditions after they have been chosen.

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

Hughes held Chicago and the Senators batted four pitchers for an 18 to 4 victory.

—ooo—

Four passes and three hits in the sixth inning gave Detroit six runs after Boston had a three run lead.

—ooo—

Kaler's air-tight pitching aided by LaJoie's hitting and fielding shut out the New York Americans.

—ooo—

A Texas league by Moran with two out in ninth inning pushed the winning run across for Brooklyn.

—ooo—

A hommer, three triples and five doubles were included in the Giants' 20 hits made off three Cincinnati pitchers. Larry Doyle made five hits.

—ooo—

Harvard certainly gave Williams a big surprise. Looks as if the Crimson were getting their batting clothes on for the series with Yale.

—ooo—

In their runaway race in the National league the Giants are on their way to a 300 point lead. Losing quite regularly of late Chicago has evened up the race in the American.

—ooo—

It may be that Wagner is not in his best condition, but those who saw him cover ground yesterday will be hard to convince that Pittsburgh needs a new man at short.

—ooo—

Pittsburgh defeated Boston mainly through the efforts of Wagner and Donlin. Wagner accepting nine chances brilliantly and Donlin hitting a lone run with two men on bases.

### EXETER DEFEATS ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—The Phillips-Exeter Academy tennis team made a clean sweep of the matches with Phillips-Andover here Wednesday, winning both the singles and doubles with ease. Davis, Herd, Seegmiller and Negley represented Exeter, and Ocumphaugh, Howe, Watson and Pfaffman, Andover. Herd, the interscholastic champion, had a walk-over.

TILLEY TO LEAD DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—A. H. Tilley '15 of Clinton, Ill., has been unanimously elected captain of the Dartmouth track team. Tilley has been a consistent winner in the hammer throw for the Green and last year was the holder of the New England intercollegiate record in this event.

### Used Lozier Cars

Owing to delay in completing new building, we have no room to store our cars. Must be sold to save storage charges.

### OTHER MAKES

Including 1912-1911-1910-1907 Peerless, 1911 Pierce-Arrow, Stevens-Duryea, National, Elmore, from \$500 upwards.

### LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

Used Car Department,  
20 Aberdeen St., Off Beacon St.

## NEW YORK MEETS BOSTON IN FIRST GRISCOM MATCH

Mrs. R. H. Barlow Wins Women's Eastern Golf Title Easily With Fine Card for Three Days

PHILADELPHIA—The first match of the Boston-New York-Philadelphia women's golf teams for the Griscom trophy is scheduled for today on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and with Boston meeting New York in the first match some fine golf is expected. The loser of today's match will have to play Philadelphia tomorrow, and the winner of that match will meet to-day's winner for the trophy.

No alterations were made Wednesday in conditions governing the Eastern and Griscom cup matches, and the question of settling on a course over which to play these competitions next year was left to the executive committee to decide at some future time. As the metropolitan team defaulted last year, it is likely that the two meetings will be held in Massachusetts next year.

Officers were reelected as follows: President, Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley; vice-president, Miss M. K. Wetmore, Chevy Chase; secretary, Miss L. A. Wells, Brookline; treasurer, Miss Florence McNeely, Merion Cricket Club, and executive committee, Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex County; Mrs. W. S. Hilles, Wilmington; Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Bala- tustrol; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn; Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Jr., Wollaston, and Miss F. C. Griscom, Merion.

With golf that for consistency and sustained merit has probably never been duplicated by a woman over a similar distance, Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, won the women's eastern title for the second year in succession Wednesday.

The prize in the handicap extending over the three days was won by Miss M. Pennock of the home club, with a card for the 54 holes of 324—54—270. Miss Grace Semple of Wollaston won Tuesday's handicap with 93—90, and Miss A. L. Richardson, one of the home set, won Wednesday with 94—7—87. The cards of the first 10 follow:

1st. 2d. 3d.  
Mrs. R. H. Barlow..... 99 94 91  
Mrs. G. M. Bishop..... 99 94 91  
Mrs. E. H. Fitter..... 99 94 93  
Mrs. G. H. Vanderbeck..... 100 97 92  
Miss F. C. Griscom..... 99 98 96

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Mrs. G. M. Bishop..... 99 94 91  
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Mrs. G. H. Vanderbeck..... 100 97 92  
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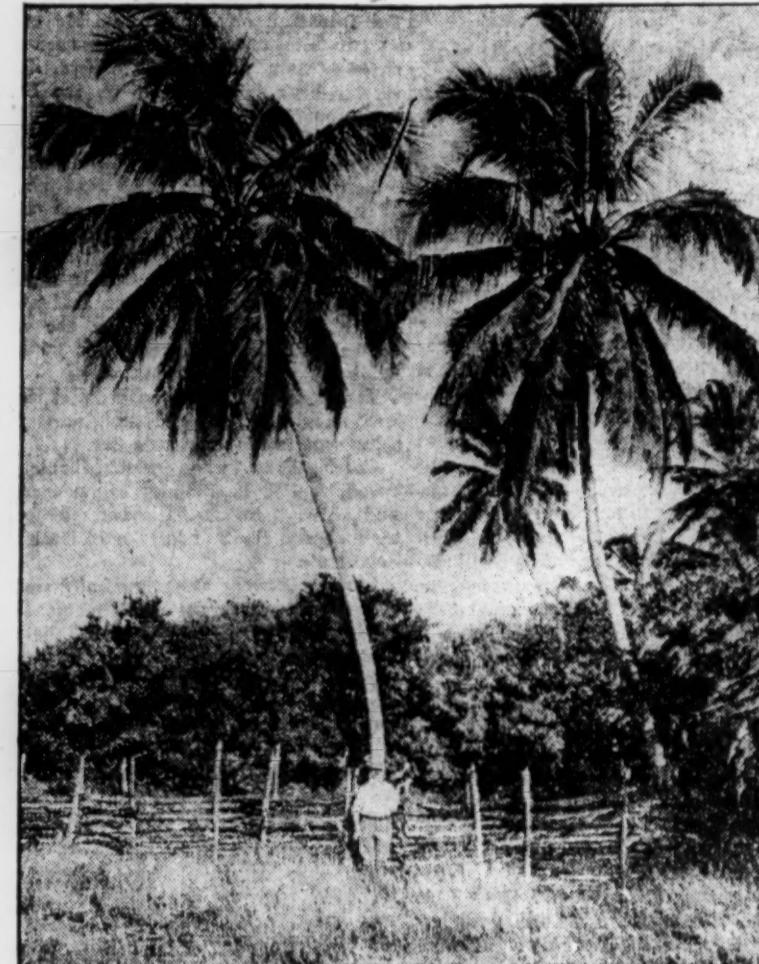
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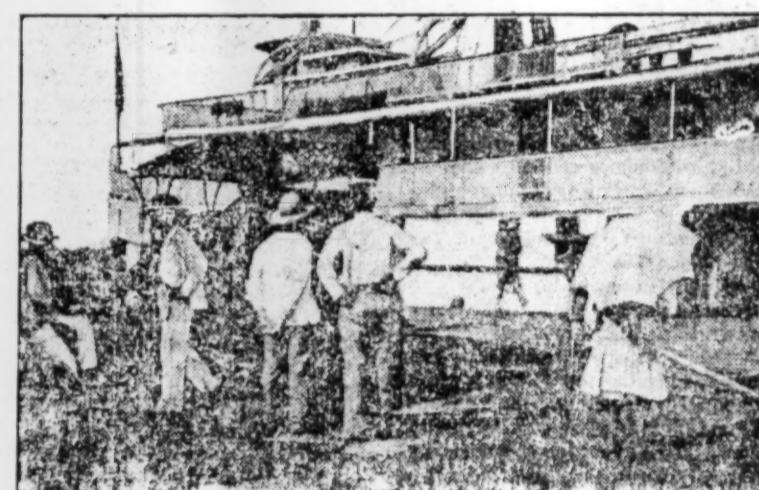
# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

## ISLE OF PINES IS SUMMER RESORT ALSO THRIVING AGRICULTURAL SPOT



Cocoanut palms in bearing on the Isle of Pines, short distance south of Cuba



Merchant vessel *Cristobal Colon* lying at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines

## PROGRESS IN BRAZIL SEEN BY PRESIDENT'S WORDS TO CONGRESS

Completion of 12,000 Miles of New Railroad and Increase in Postal and Telegraph Receipts Are Noted

## AMITY EMPHASIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—President Hermes da Fonseca's message which he read at the opening of Congress produced a favorable impression, notably the reference to the continuity of Brazil's foreign policy as laid down by the regretted statesman and minister of foreign affairs, Baron Do Rio Branco.

The message opens with a eulogy of the latter and is divided in six parts, covering the six departments of the administration: Foreign affairs, interior and justice, war, navy, communications and public works, finance, agriculture and immigration. The first section reviews the excellent relations between Brazil and the powers of Europe, America and Asia, emphasizing the treaties and agreements concluded or pending on frontier delimitations with Great Britain, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay. It mentions with particular stress the rapprochement with the Argentine republic and the traditional friendship with Chile and affirms the loyalty and neutrality of Brazil in the matter of the Paraguayan turmoil. Special mention is made of the participation of British, French, Italian, Argentine and Uruguay warships in Brazilian national festivities.

Regarding the internal situation the message is outspoken. It calls attention to the fact that it is now three years since the present disquieting conditions began during the last presidential campaign and that it is not always the popular will that triumphs in the contests waged in a number of the individual states. The message adds, however, that in the newly convened congress there appears to prevail a more sober and stable tendency than that which characterized its predecessor.

What the president has to say about the war department and the navy is

considered too meager to be satisfying. The two sections occupy not more than five per cent of the entire space of the message, although both departments are swallowing up huge sums, and more onerous appropriations are made all the time. It is asked why the public is not taken into the confidence of the government: some say that it is because the president himself is a soldier, others because the books of the departments are not in satisfactory condition.

Brazilian railroads, according to the message, are making excellent progress. Some 12,000 miles have been opened to traffic during the last year, that is about 300 miles more than the previous year. The message mentions especially the American built Malleira-Mamore railroad which is nearing completion, the Ceara, Pernambuco, Goyaz lines, and the vast project of connecting southern and central Brazil with the Lower Amazon at Belo de Para, reducing the trip to a little over three days.

Supplementing railroad traffic, the message refers to large canalization works all along the coast and to important harbor works, notably those at Rio and Pernambuco, and elsewhere. The postal revenue has risen by over 30 per cent. The telegraph service also shows larger receipts.

Financially, the situation is not so satisfactory. Although the deficit has been reduced, the debt has been considerably increased, owing largely to the Rio portworks loan. Commercially, there has been excellent progress, the foreign commerce never before having risen to the figures of 1911.

Agricultural progress is satisfactory on the whole. As the department is a relatively new one, it is too early to draw conclusions from its work. Immigration into Brazil amounted to 133,616 persons in 1911, of whom 40,000 came from Portugal, 27,000 from Spain, 22,000 from Italy, 13,000 from France, giving a total of over 116,000 of Latins, that is almost 90 per cent. Notable is the number of Poles, who are fourth on the list with 14,000, and the Syrians, who are fifth with 6,000. The Germans are only sixth with 4,200, reinforced by 3,300 Austrians. Orientals, especially Japanese, are not mentioned, being included in the sundries numbering 6,000 of many nationalities. Seventy-eight thousand came spontaneously, 56,000 were subsidized. About 95,000 were farmers, the rest mechanics and professionals. The 48 colonies scattered from Espirito Santo down to the extreme south have given splendid results in aiding agricultural settlers.

There is also a reference to the government policy for the protection of the Indians of Brazil.

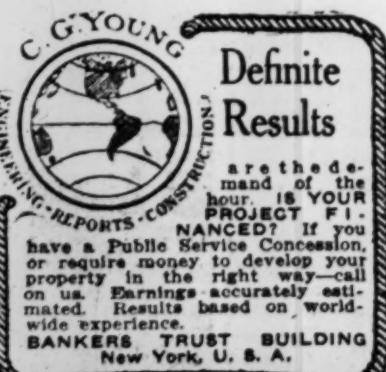
**MEXICAN'S BAIL PUZZLES MANY**

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—There is much comment on the sudden release on bail of Don Alfredo Robles Dominguez, the engineer who is charged with plotting against the Madero government and who has been held incommunicado in the penitentiary here for the last month.

Many people are inclined to infer that the government is anxious to let the whole matter drop. As the government attorney had been confident of making out a big case of conspiracy against President Madero and his government, the release of Senor Robles Dominguez appears inexplicable. It is said that the accused is about to leave for a prolonged visit to Europe.

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## EL SALVADOR PEOPLE WARNED OF ALLEGED GUATEMALA DESIGN

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—Throughout the republic of El Salvador political agents are distributing an appeal, or warning, addressed to the people of this republic, against the alleged intrigues of President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala. The warning comes from the latter country and is specific enough to attract considerable attention, as it confirms the suspicions voiced here for some time past.

The manifesto recounts the instances of interference commonly charged to Cabrera in Central American affairs, for a decade or more, notably during the long period of rivalry between him and President Zelaya of Nicaragua, his final triumph over the last, after breaking up the entente between Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador and promoting the Estrada and Revolution, and lastly the return to power in Honduras of the faction friendly to him under President Manuel Bonilla, with Antonio Monterroso, an alleged agent of Cabrera, as governor of the capital.

Attention is called to the number of prominent "outs" from this republic now in Guatemala City, among them Dr. Prudencio Alfaro, aspirant to the presidency of El Salvador, said to be the recipient of special honors at the hands of the Guatemalan government. The manifesto winds up with the appeal: "To the heroic people of El Salvador," not to be deceived but to rid themselves of the menace in their midst, an allusion to the presence in this capital of some Guatemalans supposed to be on a secret mission, for the purpose of bringing the republic back under the influence of Cabrera. The concluding words are a call for the people to gather around their President, Dr. Araujo, to safeguard the liberty and democracy of El Salvador.

**TEHUANTEPEC** Mex.—Preliminary work on the projected railroad between the isthmus and Oaxaca city has been begun, staff of engineers having left this town a short time ago. The railroad which crosses the mountains of southern Oaxaca will provide the quickest communications between Mexico City and the Pan-American railroad of Mexico and will be an important link in the all-rail route to Panama.

**PARAHYBA**, Brazil.—In connection with the attempted revolt led by Dantas and Santa Cruz, the chief of police of this city reports having seized a large quantity of rifles and carbines and ammunition destined for the rebels.

(Special to the Monitor)

**CARACAS**, Venezuela.—President Gomez has instructed the ministry of development to purchase and install a new cable between Puerto Miranda and San Fernando de Apure, to replace the old one.

**SAO PAULO HAS NEW HEAD** (Special to the Monitor)

**SAO PAULO**, Brazil.—Dr. Rodrigues Alves has assumed the presidency of the state of Sao

## American Enterprise and Population Dominate Place Visited by Columbus and Dealt With by Paris Treaty

### STATUS QUESTIONED

(Special to the Monitor)

**A** NIGHT'S run from the southern coast of Cuba lies an islet that has the distinction of having been visited by Columbus on his second voyage. It has other distinctions as well; it is not one of the many coral keys, but is of the same formation as the great islands and it is still by many claimed for the United States. From the pine trees that cover the slopes of this sub-tropical island it takes its name of Isle of Pines—Isle of Pines.

Beyond attracting the wealthy Cubans and Spaniards as an admirable summer resort, with many springs, the Isle of Pines has no history until its rediscovery by American enterprise. If today the almost totality of the island represents American investment it is doubtless due to the fact that pioneer work of the American settlers was done under the impression, or rather the clear understanding shared by President McKinley, that according to the terms of the treaty of Paris, all islands outside of Cuba, held by Spain in the Caribbean, were to pass under American rule and that the Isle of Pines was considered an entity in the same category as Porto Rico. Although the island was placed under Cuban administration seven years ago, its status, in the opinion of many people, in and out of the Isle of Pines, is yet to be determined finally.

The north shore of the American Mediterranean, the Caribbean sea, has been aptly termed the American Riviera and of all the points that have earned this name, the Isle of Pines is one of the most conspicuous. As an American colony, economically if not in a definite way politically, it possesses a significance that is frequently overlooked, through its position in relation to the isthmus of Panama and Central America generally.

Grapefruit, pineapple and potatoes are the three products on which the farmers are at present specializing. But there are peach orchards, cornfields, buckwheat fields, watermelons, coconuts, bananas, sugar-cane, vanilla, rice, almonds, pecans, lemons, limes, and the score of tropical fruits with the outlandish names, the manzanas, the zapotes, the guavas, the chirimoyas, by the side of our own cucumbers and beans, onions and radishes, turnips and cabbage, and all the berries.

Railways, telegraph and telephone, good steamship connections, modern buildings and conveniences, all came in a twinkling when it was found that here was a white man's country. Aside from agriculture, mineral and timber industries have sprung up and are increasing. The American population is steadily rising and numbers well over 15,000 today, not counting the growing throng of visitors who are attracted by the climate and the scenery of the Isle of Pines.

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**MEXICAN AGRARIAN COMMISSION NAMED BY CITIZENS SOCIETY**

(Special to the Monitor)

**MEXICO CITY**, Mex.—In a recent session of the Liga de Defensa Social, that is League for Social Defense, presided over by Don Alberto Garcia Grandos, the agrarian problem came up for discussion, through the proposal submitted by Engineer Alberto Ollivier that a commission of three be appointed in order to investigate the agrarian question and thus solve the problem of pacifying the republic.

The idea was warmly commended by Lie. Samuel Eguizur who called special attention to the fact that to carry out the proposition would offer additional proof to the government that the league is not, as has been so frequently charged, a political association of malcontents but a league for the purpose of furthering the progress of the pacification of value and date.

**PANAMA**—Advices from Madrid, Spain, say that the project put forward by the Republican deputy, Senor Rahola, of the Spanish Cortes, to erect a monument to Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the conqueror of Panama, has been taken up with extraordinary enthusiasm by the Ibero-American Union of Madrid.

**BUENOS AIRES**, A. R.—The Mihanovich Company contracted for the installation on all its passenger steamers of the Marconi wireless system.

**TEHUANTEPEC** Mex.—Preliminary work on the projected railroad between the isthmus and Oaxaca city has been begun, staff of engineers having left this town a short time ago. The railroad which crosses the mountains of southern Oaxaca will provide the quickest communications between Mexico City and the Pan-American railroad of Mexico and will be an important link in the all-rail route to Panama.

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## SAN SALVADOR PLANS FOR ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

**SAN SALVADOR**, C. A.—According to the draft of a bill submitted to the ministry of war by the chief of staff for the consideration of Congress, the republic is to have compulsory military service and a full military organization after the most modern ideas as prevalent in the leading Latin-American republics.

**BOLIVIA REQUIRES CIVIL MARRIAGE** (Special to the Monitor)

**LA PAZ**, Bolivia.—In accordance with the law recently passed, the first civil marriage in Bolivia was performed in this capital recently.

### TRAVEL

## HARD FIGHT IN MEXICO IS DUE TO FORCES' REVOLT

(Special to the Monitor)

**TXTLA GUTIERREZ** Chiapas, Mex.—A sudden revolt of the twelfth battalion, recently arrived here from Mexico City, was suppressed by a large force of volunteers from surrounding posts after fierce fighting through the streets of the town.

The officers, under Col. Alberto Lopez, with part of the force that remained loyal, sustained heavy losses before the arrival of the volunteers. The revolt started on account of the strain the soldiers were put under in fighting the insurgents and bandits every day.

### TRAVEL

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

### SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS

### LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

#### SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	June 11	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 10
George Washington	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 25	July 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
Berlin	July 6	Aug. 17		

#### TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Koenigin Luise	June 8	July 25
Grosser Kurfuerst	July 2	Sept. 12
Koenig Albert	July 4	Sept. 14
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 13	Sept. 19
Bremen	Aug. 31	

Princess Irene	June 15	Sept. 7
Friedrich der Grosse	July 6	Sept. 21
Koenig Albert	Aug. 17	

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ROY D. JONES, CITY TICKET AGENT.

## "A Little Voyage of Enchantment"

—that describes the trip to

## New York

—VIA—

## The Fall River Line

(SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE)

Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla

### SCHEDULE

TO NEW YORK	TO BOSTON
<

# BRYAN AGAINST ROOSEVELT SAID TO BE POLITICAL POSSIBILITY

## REPUBLICANS LINE UP FOR FACTIONAL FIGHT AT CHICAGO

(Continued from page one)

the seating of the Taft men. The committee did not plan to take up any of the contests today. Instead the meeting will be devoted to organization, the selection of a chairman and to defining rules of procedure during the coming 10 days.

And while the committee cleared the decks for action, the attorneys of the contesting forces, former Senator Dick of Ohio for Taft and Ormsby McHarg for Roosevelt, wrestled with voluminous briefs, preparatory to the real fight for representation on the floor. The first contests to come up are those of Arkansas, Alabama and Arizona. It was not believed that they would be disposed of until late on Saturday and it was said to be certain that the ruling in all three would be in favor of the Taft men.

Roosevelt leaders today were urging that the committee should seat all of the contesting delegations and split the vote between the so-called regulars and the contesting representatives. But the Taft people declined.

"There will be few split delegations this year," declared Victor Rosewater, vice-chairman of the committee. "The issues are too plainly involved. This committee cannot dodge. It will decide each case on its merits and will issue the certificates to the men that are entitled to them."

Incidentally the committee at the outset made it plain that it will not go back of the returns. Where a contesting delegation can seriously assail the legality of the election of the regular delegates it will have a chance to win, but where the claim is of fraud, intimidation or juggling of roll calls, the committee will take the position that it has not the power to review the acts of a convention. The Taft men will benefit greatly by this ruling, as it will throw out most of the contests from the South.

The Roosevelt conventions were held weeks after the Taft conventions had regularly elected a set of delegates. Most of these contests were not made until after the visit to the southern states of the Roosevelt contest manager, Ormsby McHarg, and the committee will take the position that it cannot seat the claimants because they failed to try to control the earlier conventions which were properly

called by the district or state organizations.

### In Conference

While the committee was preparing to wrestle with the temporary roll of the convention, the big party leaders were in almost constant conference at their hotels.

The corridor of the Congress hall, where headquarters were established, were thronged with men who have gained renown in the councils of the party and while many insist that President Taft will be renominated and will control the committee on resolutions, thus writing his own platform, they admit that the wish is father to the thought and that they do not know what will happen.

Control of the convention is in the hands of the uninstructed delegates and while both sides claim them and will continue to do so, it will not be until the roll is called on the make up of the temporary organization that the suspense will be ended.

The President will be in constant touch with the convention from now on. A private telephone wire was hooked up today from the headquarters of Secretary Hillis in the Blackstone hotel direct to the White House and the secretary will keep his chief in touch with everything that goes on.

### Colonel May Attend

Roosevelt headquarters will not get into immediate touch with Oyster Bay until next week. But Mr. Dixons and Colonel Roosevelt have an understanding that the latter will be informed at once of the attitude assumed by the convention. If the Taft program goes through, the majority of the men now on the ground believe that Mr. Roosevelt will come here in person early next week to direct his own fight. If he does, he will be given the proxy of one of his friends to sit with the committee and try by his own personality to "put his delegates over."

Congressman McKinley, Senators Rose and Crane and a few of the inner circle of the Taft leaders conferred for several hours today following a meeting that lasted two hours last night. Various reasons were assigned for the conference, but it developed that what was done was actually to check up the roll of the convention delegates in an attempt to find out exactly who was who.

A new factor developed in the situation today when some of the Pacific coast delegations arrived with drafts of planks for the platform. One of these was a sweeping endorsement of the recall of all officials; including the judiciary—and it seemed certain that at the start this plank alone would cause dissension in the Roosevelt camp. Colonel Roosevelt has privately assured progressive leaders that he would be willing to have

the recall of judges endorsed but in a number of states, in which Roosevelt delegates have been elected, this is unpopular. The Taft leaders prepared to trade on this fact and seemed hopeful that it might give them a decided advantage, at least in the organization in the convention.

It seemed certain today that the election of Senator Root for temporary chairman would be ratified by the convention. After talking with Washington and New York over the long distance telephone, Col. Harry S. New, chairman of the sub-committee on arrangements, declared that Root was the choice of nearly two thirds of the elected delegates, according to expressions personally secured from them.

### Won't Fight Mr. Root

Colonel New stated that he did not believe the Roosevelt forces would attempt a fight on Mr. Root, although he said they would probably claim they would make one up to the very moment of organization.

The plan of the organization leaders was to have the temporary organization made permanent, just continuing Mr. Root as permanent chairman. It was pointed out that this action would prevent a second fight over a new permanent chairman and also that, because of the intricate questions of parliamentary procedure that might arise, Mr. Root was the best man that could be had in the chair. This plan, however, was opposed by some of the leaders who insisted that Mr. Root should not be given all of the limelight and was subject to revision later on. The revised list of the contests as announced by William Hayward, secretary of the national committee, was as follows:

Alabama 22, Arizona 6, Arkansas 16, California 2, Florida 12, Georgia 28, Indiana 10, Kentucky 16, Louisiana 20, Michigan 6, Mississippi 18, Missouri 14, North Carolina 18, Oklahoma 2, Tennessee 8, Texas 28, Virginia 20, Washington 14, District of Columbia 2. It was the general belief today of both Roosevelt and Taft leaders that the only contests that Mr. Roosevelt would win were in Washington state and possibly in Texas.

### May Last Over Week

WASHINGTON—How long will the Republicans be in getting through with their national convention? Will the contest between Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt result in carrying it over into the week set by the Democrats for their convention at Baltimore? And if so, what will be the effect on the Baltimore body?

These are a few of the questions that are being asked by the politicians in this city, and in answering which there is a wide divergence of opinion. It is generally believed, not only among the politicians, but among the newspaper correspondents who follow national politics closely, that the Chicago convention can scarcely conclude its labors during the week of June 18. This opinion is based on the belief that the committee on credentials, to be appointed by the convention at its opening session, will decide to go into all of the contests anew, and that such a proceeding will mean committee meetings extending over from three or four days to a week or 10 days.

At the Minneapolis national convention in 1892, when President Harrison was re-nominated, there were almost as many contests as there are today. The national committee, controlled by the Harrison forces, decided the contests in his favor, and the credentials committee, immediately following its appointment, went into the contests at length, and did not report to the convention until the Thursday session.

"But there is a marked difference between 1892 and 1912 so far as public interest in the contests is concerned. Then the interest was almost wholly confined to the professional politicians; now it extends to the entire electorate, in both political parties. If, as the experts who are figuring on a convention running over into the week of June 24, it took the committee on credentials three days to look into a set of contests in 1892, with nobody but the politicians caring anything about them, how much longer will it take the same committee now to look into a set of contests in which the people as a whole are interested?

The national committee, taking up the contests today, will be 10 days disposing of them. Can the credentials committee be a shorter time, and do the work thoroughly? ask public men in this city. The tendency is to answer this last question in the negative, and to believe that the Chicago convention may possibly encroach several days on the time set for the Democratic convention at Baltimore. If this should be the case, it is asked, what will the Democrats do?

The answer, coming from Democrats of all shades of belief, is that the convention at Baltimore will do nothing in the way of nominating candidates until it knows definitely what is to be done along that line at Chicago.

If the Chicago convention should nominate President Taft, the Baltimore convention would want to do one thing, but if Chicago should nominate Colonel Roosevelt, Baltimore might want to do something else. It is therefore believed that if the Chicago convention is not adjourned by June 25, the Democrats will mark time until it is adjourned. That is to say, they will meet and perfect a temporary organization, and then adjourn for a day at a time until the Republicans have named their ticket.

It is their privilege as the minority party to know in advance of their own action what their political opponents have done.

"What will Baltimore be likely to do

in case the Republicans renominate President Taft?" The question was put to a prominent southern member of the Senate, who replied:

"With President Taft renominated by the Republicans, my judgment is that the chief contest at Baltimore would be between Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson, with the chances in favor of Clark. Of course, there would be no nomination on the first ballot, and maybe not on the second or the third. But Mr. Clark, as it now appears, would have more votes than any other candidate, Mr. Wilson coming second, and the natural tendency would be for the leader to increase his lead after the opening ballot, and ultimately to be nominated."

"But what if Colonel Roosevelt should be nominated at Chicago?"

"Well, that is something of a poser, but my opinion is that it would materially alter the character of the contest at Baltimore, by bringing Colonel Bryan into prominence as a candidate. A good many Democrats of national reputation, who do not like Colonel Bryan personally, would favor his nomination against Colonel Roosevelt, on the theory that he would be able to hold the radical Democratic vote within party lines. Colonel Bryan's nomination at Baltimore would be made in the interest of success in November, and for no other reason."

"Then you think Mr. Clark or Mr. Wilson could not hold this radical vote against Colonel Roosevelt?"

"That is the belief of so many Democrats of prominence that I am constrained to accept it myself. Personally, I should prefer Mr. Clark or Mr. Wilson, but with Colonel Roosevelt nominated at Chicago, I should want to forget my personal desires and to act for the good of the party as a whole."

CHICAGO—Col. William J. Bryan in an interview copyrighted by the newspaper Enterprise Association, today speculates upon the outcome of the Republican national convention and sums up the situation in two questions, adding a third which he offers as a possibility.

"The Chicago convention," declares Mr. Bryan, "promises to be the most exciting ever held in the history of the country, provided, of course, there is no surrender before the battle. Never before have we had a President fighting for a second term and an ex-President pitted against him for a third term. An inexhaustible quantity of red fire is supplied for the celebration by the fact that the contestants, once bosom friends, are bitter enemies.

"At present it looks like two conventions, if Mr. Taft's supporters have the courage to do all that is within their power. Whoever can answer these two questions correctly can foretell the result at Chicago: Will President Taft dare use the machinery he controls—does he want that kind of a nomination? What will Mr. Roosevelt do if his contesting delegates are denied seats?

"If the combatants are left to themselves, it is safe to guess that Mr. Roosevelt will be a candidate, either the nominee of the regular convention or the nominee of a bolting convention."

Discussing a bolt, Colonel Bryan continues:

"Suppose Mr. Roosevelt is nominated either by the regular convention or by a convention of his own, will the Republicans who oppose a third term bolt? Is their attachment to the traditions of the fathers strong enough to lead to an organized protest against Mr. Roosevelt?

"Mr. Roosevelt has studiously ignored the third term issues. When men have

suggested that he wants to be President for life—with a remainder over to his son—he calls them hard names, but this kind of evasion cannot last through a campaign. He will have to define his policy and let the public know how many terms he considers proper or allowable.

"If Mr. Roosevelt will add together the votes he has received at the primaries and compare the total with votes in those states he will find that he is woefully short of a majority even in Republican states, and he must remember, too, that some who voted for him did so, not because they loved him more, but because they loved Mr. Taft less.

"There is an abundance of evidence of protest at the polls even if no ticket is put in the field by the anti-Roosevelt Republicans."

The national committee, taking up the contests today, will be 10 days disposing of them. Can the credentials committee be a shorter time, and do the work thoroughly? ask public men in this city. The tendency is to answer this last question in the negative, and to believe that the Chicago convention may possibly encroach several days on the time set for the Democratic convention at Baltimore. If this should be the case, it is asked, what will the Democrats do?

The answer, coming from Democrats of all shades of belief, is that the convention at Baltimore will do nothing in the way of nominating candidates until it knows definitely what is to be done along that line at Chicago.

If the Chicago convention should nominate President Taft, the Baltimore convention would want to do one thing, but if Chicago should nominate Colonel Roosevelt, Baltimore might want to do something else. It is therefore believed that if the Chicago convention is not adjourned by June 25, the Democrats will mark time until it is adjourned. That is to say, they will meet and perfect a temporary organization, and then adjourn for a day at a time until the Republicans have named their ticket.

It is their privilege as the minority party to know in advance of their own action what their political opponents have done.

"What will Baltimore be likely to do

Very Popular This Season for General Outing Wear

## Men's Norfolk Suits

The wonderful demand for these smart, up-to-date Suits finds us splendidly prepared with the finest assortment in New England, embracing both the most exclusive English-made garments and the best and most distinctive domestic models.

We show several models in these natty suits that are so popular with the ultra-fashionably dressed young men. They make ideal suits for golfing, motoring and outdoor wear generally.

Our English Made Norfolks are of fine hand loomed

Tweeds and unfurnished Worsteds in a beautiful assortment of colorings and new patterns. These garments are cut with a roomy shoulder which does not detract from its fitting quality and is so much **25.00 to 40.00**

Our Domestic Made Norfolks are the finest suits in the United States.

They are made specially for us by the best manufacturers and include handsome garments of unfurnished Worsteds, Tweeds and Gabardines. These are the finest, snappiest and most satisfactory Norfolk Suits in Boston, are made with such care and finish that they fit perfectly and possess the splendid tailored lines that are found only in the higher priced suits. **15.00 to 32.00**

Our Men's Separate Clothing Store—Street Floor, Main Store

Direct Entrances from Summer and Avon Streets

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

## Graduation Clothes



Young Men and Boys  
The Continental Has always been the popular store at graduation time—We show Hart, Schaffner & Marx Fine Clothes, those extreme Clothes, the Fashion Clothes, and are offering particularly good values at this time—

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—Ages 16 to 20

\$10, \$12.75, \$15, \$18, \$20 up to \$25

BOYS' SUITS—Ages 8 to 18

\$3.95, \$5, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50

The Most Complete Department

HATS CAPS FURNISHING GOODS SHOES

Baseball Goods given away with Children's Clothing of sales \$5 or more

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

**THE CONTINENTAL**  
Boston's Greatest Clothing Store

Washington and Boylston Sts. : : : : Boston

REPUBLICANS LINE UP FOR FACTIONAL FIGHT AT CHICAGO

Continued from page one)

the recall of judges endorsed but in a number of states, in which Roosevelt delegates have been elected, this is unpopular. The Taft leaders prepared to trade on this fact and seemed hopeful that it might give them a decided advantage, at least in the organization in the convention.

It seemed certain today that the election of Senator Root for temporary chairman would be ratified by the convention. After talking with Washington and New York over the long distance telephone, Col. Harry S. New, chairman of the sub-committee on arrangements, declared that Root was the choice of nearly two thirds of the elected delegates, according to expressions personally secured from them.

It seemed certain today that the election of President Taft renominated by the Republicans, my judgment is that the chief contest at Baltimore would be between Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson, with the chances in favor of Clark. Of course, there would be no nomination on the first ballot, and maybe not on the second or the third. But Mr. Clark, as it now appears, would have more votes than any other candidate, Mr. Wilson coming second, and the natural tendency would be for the leader to increase his lead after the opening ballot, and ultimately to be nominated."

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## LIVELY DEBATE OVER PLAN TO DECREASE N. H. HOUSE MEMBERS

CONCORD, N. H.—Discussion of the many changes in the constitution of New Hampshire introduced yesterday following organization of the sixth constitutional convention, prevailed in legislative circles here today. Proposed reduction of the membership of the House has precipitated a lively debate on all sides.

The initiative and referendum are provided for in one of the first amendments introduced. Equal suffrage was promptly proposed by advocates of votes for women. Taxation problems, which are expected to figure largely in the deliberations of the convention, were put forward in proposed amendments allowing special taxation of wild and forest lands, and of money at interest, and providing for a graduated inheritance tax.

A change in the mode of amending the state constitution so that amendments may be made by majority vote of the Legislature followed by majority vote of the people, is proposed in another amendment.

The unwieldy size of the Legislature, which has been considered by previous constitutional conventions, is taken up in amendments proposing an increase in the Senate, from 24 to 50 members, and a reduction in the membership of the House by giving one representative to each town except Claremont, the largest in the state, which would have three, and three to each city except Manchester, the largest, which would have five.

The final amendment proposed today was one establishing the term of police court justices at five years.

Edwin F. Jones of Manchester has been elected president of the convention and Allen C. Clark of Concord, secretary.

## 600 GRADUATES OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY GIVEN DEGREES

NEW YORK—Nearly 600 candidates for degrees received diplomas from Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown on Wednesday at the eightieth annual commencement of New York University. Among them was Miss Inez Milholland, a suffragist, who thereby became a bachelor of laws. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Supreme Court Justice Edward E. McCall.

Four candidates were presented by Dr. Alexander for honorary degrees. These were the Rev. John R. Mackay, pastor of the North Presbyterian church of New York city, and the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, pastor of the Central Congregational church of Worcester, Mass., for doctor of divinity; Justice McCall, who is an alumnus of the law school of the class of '84, and Dr. Horace Grant Underwood of Seoul, Korea, for doctor of laws.

Dr. Underwood already holds three degrees from the university. His son, Horace H. Underwood, was a member of the graduating class of the college, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and he was also the winner of the James Gordon Bennett prize, of the second Euclidian prize and of a class debating medal.

## PARK MUSEUM RECEIVES GIFTS

SAN FRANCISCO—Collection of rare Italian, Flemish and English laces and embroideries, dating from the thirteenth century, has been received at the Golden Gate Park Museum, the gift of Countess Elizabeth Phelps de Resse of Florence, Italy, says the Call.

This collection was made by the donor, who is the American wife of an Italian nobleman. The embroideries are made on linen and consist of drawn, cut and buratto work, the largest pieces having originally been used as altar cloths.

Traces of the foundations of several ancient Indian villages in the San Benito mountains are reported by Curator George H. Barron, who has just returned from a trip of investigation in the district.

## BARONESS COMING ON PEACE MISSION

Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Austria, known in Boston from her visit here to the international peace congress in 1904, leaves London for New York on Saturday, on a campaign of peace education. Baroness von Suttner was responsible for Alfred Nobel setting aside a sum for the establishment of the Nobel prizes.

The baroness will arrive on the Atlantic transport steamer the Minnehaha. She will go direct to San Francisco where she is to speak before the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Later she will appear before the National Education Association in Chicago. She intends to come to Boston in the fall.

## SCHOOL ORATORS OUT FOR PRIZES

Declamations in competition for prizes, an annual feature of the Boston Latin school, will be given by pupils of that institution tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the school building.

Emmanuel Nathan will recite Lipard's "The Signing of the Declaration"; Walter T. Lundgren will give "Two Heroic Girls." Others to take part are Chester W. Morse, Charles D. Rooney, Brewster E. Littlefield, Robert C. Leggett, Frederick Francis Keough, Edward D. Seeley, Paul Harrington Duff, Robert Levenson, John Vacaro, Mason S. Ehrenfeld and John Joseph Mulcahy.

**POLICE ANNOUNCE BATH STYLES**  
Metropolitan park officers are to enforce the bathing laws this season and several early bathers have been notified that loose-fitting suits of the two-piece style are preferable. Bathers from outside the park limits who dress in their private houses must have the new 1912 model permitting them to use the reservation beach. A dime at the bathhouse gets the medal which may be renewed without extra cost each year.

**CLEAN CAMBRIDGE ASKED**  
Mayor Barry of Cambridge sent a letter to the various civic organizations, the police authorities, public health authorities and the school department today asking their cooperation in an effort to keep the city clean.

Other rubber stud treads, being imitators of this, are limited to less desirable stud designs. While many of them have a rough cross-section and give good resistance to skidding, they lack the smooth profile and smooth non-heating forward rolling of the REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD.  
Republic Rubber Co. of N.Y.  
735 Boylston St., Boston  
Stamps Tread. Pat. Sept. 15, 22, '08.

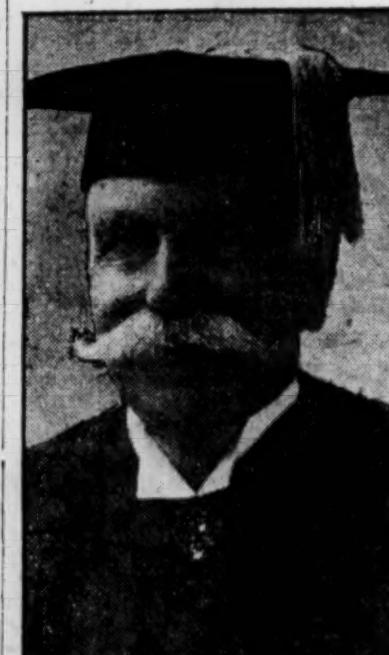
### AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE Daily 2:30 and 5:30  
"Popular Prices" Starting Thursday Evening, May 22

**DURBAR**  
IN KINEMACOLOR  
BETTER THAN THE CORONATION

Follow The  
BLUE FLAG  
N  
NORUMBEGA

## LAWYER PLANS TO RETURN TO BAR AFTER 20 YEARS



ROBERT W. LYMAN.

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF OVER 20 YEARS from the courts, Robert W. Lyman, for several years judge of the Northampton police court and nearly a score of years register of deeds of Franklin county, is about to return and resume the practice he quit so long ago to become a police court judge.

Judge Lyman yesterday received the degree of Master of Laws from Boston University. He has specialized conveying during the eight months he attended Boston University.

When Judge Lyman's term of office as register of deeds expired it was expected that he would retire from active work. He told few of his intention to take a further course in his profession and the news of the honor conferred on him Wednesday came as a surprise to many of his friends.

Judge Lyman was graduated from the local law school in 1879 and was in the class with former Governor Russell. He will take a short vacation before returning to Northampton and resuming practice.

## MR. RATIGAN HEADS NAVAL BRIGADE

William A. Ratigan, chief boatswain's mate of the cruiser Chicago, was unanimously chosen lieutenant and chief of division at an election held by the first division, naval brigade, M. V. M., aboard the Chicago yesterday.

Edwin A. Keith and Ensign John H. Marks preferred to retain their rank. Lieutenant Commander Frederick G. Robinson presided.

Mr. Ratigan was coxswain of the crew from Massachusetts that defeated the crews from the other states in the Atlantic coast naval militia squadron contests for two years.

## JAPANESE STUDIES WORK OF Y. M. C. A.

PITTSBURGH—George Hiroshi Wainwright, a native Japanese, recently graduated from the Oberlin Theological Seminary, is in Pittsburgh, the guest of Lyman L. Pierce, metropolitan secretary of the Y. M. C. A., studying the work in this vicinity, says the Gazette-Times. Mr. Wainwright will remain in Pittsburgh for two months, spending a week at each of the several branches of the organization and one when he will be Mr. Pierce's personal guest in a study of the larger field of work. He will soon go to Japan to be the Japanese general secretary at Nagasaki, Japan.

## ORIENT BOND ISSUE APPROVED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Federal Judge Pollock has approved the sale of \$1,000,000 in receiver's certificates of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company to a Boston company. The money is to be used in extending the line from Granada, Tex., to Fort Stockton, Tex. Further provision also is made to permit the receivers to sell \$500,000 additional certificates to the same company if the money is required. The certificates were sold at 98.59.

## STRIKE LEADERS WOULD ARBITRATE

CLINTON, Mass.—Picketing was continued today when the mill operatives entered for the day's work.

At a meeting on the O'Donnell lot, Grover H. Perry and George Knorr were the speakers. It was announced that the executive committee of the strikers had voted to approve the plan of arbitrating the matters in dispute between the weavers and the Lancaster Mills corporation, either by conference with the mill officials or by appeal to the state board of arbitration. The company has given no intimation or desire to meet the strikers or to ask the state board to intervene.

## WARREN FAMILY PLANS REUNION

Members of the Warren family held their second meeting in the new rooms of the Pilgrim and Puritan Society, 14 Beacon street, yesterday. Notices for the annual reunion to be held July 4 were prepared. Several gifts to the collection of the family department were made. A large number of new members were added, and many letters were received by those desiring to register before the three hundredth anniversary of the family in America.

## FOUR BATTLESHIPS TO COME

In order that delegations from each ship may participate in the military parade in Charlestown on the afternoon of June 17, the battleships Florida, Utah, North Dakota and Delaware of the first division of the Atlantic fleet will arrive at the navy yard Saturday, June 15, and will remain until after the 17th.

## FRENCH PAPERS FOR OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Ont.—A new French paper, which will be the official organ of the French Canadians of Ontario, will be started in Ottawa shortly. A company is being formed in Montreal and \$50,000 capital has been accumulated.

## ARCADES, COURTYARDS WITH GARDEN SHOPS PLAN FOR HARVARD SQ.

Plans for the transformation of Harvard square and its vicinity to meet economic conditions are contained in a preliminary report of the committee appointed from members of the faculty of Harvard University by President Lowell at the request of Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, to consider the question. Professor Warren, who makes the report for the committee, recommends that the people who are interested commercialize beauty.

The plans affecting Harvard square are that Massachusetts avenue, between Quincy square and Harvard square be widened by several feet by removing the sidewalk on the south side of the street and "arcading" all the shops there. At Quincy square, Linden street, Holyoke street and Harvard square the committee would build interior courtyards, decorated with trees and shrubs, and offering opportunity for shops and cafes, as in numerous European cities. The committee hopes that eventually all the buildings on the south side of the avenue will be set back. It is believed that the houses of the A. D. Club and the Porcellian Club are the only structures which present difficulty in carrying out such a plan.

The committee would enlarge Harvard square by tearing down College house and the building of the Harvard Co-operative Society, and would take the land as far back as Palmer street. In this increased area, it would construct other courtyards.

Another plan is that a street-car line be established from Harvard square through Boylston street to Allston and Brookline.

## PLANS FOR BOYS' EMPLOYMENT

Establishment of a downtown bureau where boys not attending school may apply for work will be the subject of a letter which Mayor Fitzgerald is to address to the churches, directors of settlement houses and settlement workers with the view of getting their cooperation in the project. His plan is for a bureau under the direction of some organization always in communication with the large business and mercantile houses.

As a result of the unfavorable conditions he found at the bathhouse at Orchard park, Roxbury, yesterday, the mayor said he would take up with the bath trustees some plan for its improvement.

## ONE-NIGHT STAND ACTORS VICTORS

WASHINGTON—Recently all railroad companies put new rates in effect providing that after July 1 no piece of baggage, the greatest dimension of which exceeded 70 inches, would be transported in baggage cars. The one night stand actors protested that this would compel them to ship their trunks by express and possibly they would be delayed.

The interstate commerce commission today temporarily suspended the new rules pending investigation. The railroads also announced that after July 1 they would charge excess at the rate of 10 pounds for each additional inch in trunks over 45 inches. Nearly every association of commercial travelers in the United States protested against this rule and the commission has also suspended it.

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## L. P. HOLLANDER & Co.

# The Season's Most Important Mark Down of Men's Ready-to-Wear CLOTHING

Involving Our Entire Stock of THREE-PIECE SACK AND NORFOLK SUITS At Particularly Decisive Price Reductions (Blue Suits Included)

Former \$30.00 and \$35.00 Sack Suits \$25 In Regular and Stout Sizes

Former \$25.00 to \$35.00 Norfolk Suits \$20 In Regular Sizes

## SHRINE INITIATES 144 NEW MEMBERS

## SOLDIERS ROAD OPENED TO AUTOS

## BELGIAN MINERS STRIKE IN HAINAUT

(By the United Press)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A general strike in the coal mining districts in the province of Hainaut today added to the confusion and complications arising from the anti-clerical rioting by the Socialists throughout Belgium.

It is declared that the Socialists instigated the miners' strike which at once became effective throughout the Liege and Borinage districts, involving many thousands. At La Louviere, the most important mining community in Hainaut, 15,000 men went out.

Desultory demands and disorders today continued in nearly all of the large cities, but no serious outbreaks were reported. The disaffected Socialists assert that they will demand a revision of the constitution at the next session of Parliament.

## TITANIC AMPLY MANNED, HE SAYS

LONDON—That the Titanic was amply manned and that had the crew been larger there would have been no work for the additional men, were assertions made today by Harold A. Sanderson, a director of the White Star line, testifying in the Board of Trade's inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Mr. Sanderson admitted that the men might not have been so familiar with the lifeboats and their handling as they should have been but declared that this was due to the great difficulty encountered in inducing crews to participate in the boat drills. That most of the Titanic's lifeboats were nearest the first and second class quarters was Mr. Sanderson's explanation of the greater loss of life among the third class passengers.

## Boys' Suits

## Graduation

PARENTS of boys who are "all boy" have learned that merely "good looking" clothes won't do.

The good appearance must be backed by good quality in every strand and thread.

Talbot Graduation Suits have the clean-cut, smart style that pleases every boy and every parent. But they're not "one event" suits—they're made for long wear and lasting satisfaction.

Suits for Boys, Ten to Seventeen Years

\$5, \$6.50, \$8, \$10 to \$15

Suits for Advanced Students

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 to \$25

The fabric section includes every good weave and character of cloth in suitable dark tones.

To each graduate purchasing a suit we will present with our compliments a 50c pennant in his school colors.

Trade at Talbot's—Save Money—Don't Walk

## TALBOT COMPANY

395-403 Washington Street

College  
Pennant  
Offer

## LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

### "TERRAQUOSCOPES"

Made for us in Germany, the "Terraquoscopes" Field Glasses yield bright, clearly cut views of wide field. Very popular as Bird Glasses.

### 5-Power Terraquoscopes

Weight..... \$4.00 Price..... \$15.00 Including case  
Aluminum..... 18 oz. \$18.00 and two straps.  
Complete Field Glass and Telescope Catalogue sent on application.





## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## LEXINGTON

Charles M. Gardner, worthy state master, addressed the members of the Lexington Grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, last evening in Historic hall.

The council of the Lexington Historical Society has completed its annual committee appointments as follows:

Hancock-Clarke house, Edward P. Bliss, Leroy Brown, Mrs. Ellen B. Lane, John N. Morse and Mrs. Clarence E. Sprague;

Munroe tavern, Harry F. Fay, Miss E. T. Thornton, Miss E. L. Shaw, James Floyd Russell and Elvyn G. Preston; on publications, the Rev. John Mills Wilson, Miss Mary E. Hudson, Charles R. Putman, Miss Mabel P. Cook and Edward P. Merriam; 10th of April, Herbert G. Locke, chairman; Williard C. Hill and Capt. Charles G. Kauffmann; on investment, Alonzo E. Locke, John N. Morse and Robert P. Clapp; George O. Smith fund, Robert P. Clapp, Albert S. Parsons, James Phiney Munroe, Dr. Fred S. Piper and George Walter Spaulding; history of Lexington, James Phiney Munroe, Miss Mary E. Hudson, John N. Morse, Albert S. Parsons, Dr. Fred S. Piper, Miss Sarah E. Robinson and Miss Marian P. Kirkland.

## READING

The graduating class of the Highland school will give their annual concert tomorrow evening. Those taking leading parts will be Ruby Forbes, Margaret Carney, Priscilla Davies, Irma McDavitt, Alice Herbolzheimer, Annie Gibbons, Gladys Killam, Margaret Galvin, Faith Livingstone, Vesta Jordan, Dorothy Ambler, Robert Buck, Paul Cummings, Irvin Maxwell, Harry Sawyer, John Burke, Chesley Stevens, James Riley, Elmer Libby, Joseph Murray, Eric Turner, Louis Whitechurch and Lionel Springfield.

The children will have the assistance of Arthur H. Tozer, supervisor of music, and Miss Frieda Gerhard as pianists and Miss Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano soloist at Tremont Temple, Boston. With the proceeds the class will buy a gift for the school.

## BRIDGEWATER

The senior class of the high school will give the school a bust of Longfellow. A committee has been chosen to take charge of the affair and consists of Miss Gertrude Porter, Miss Flora Eames and Miss Marion Pratt. It was voted to hold the reunion and dance on Friday evening, June 21.

## NEWTON

Bathing season at Crystal lake, Newton Center and at Upper Falls opens June 17.

Upper Falls Athletic Association will hold a meeting tonight at Arcanum hall, where plans will be discussed for athletic meets on July 4 and Labor day.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TOPICS of general interest are discussed in the editorial excepts presented today.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Senator Wetmore and a number of his colleagues, most of them good Republicans, voted against the eight-hour day bill on government contracts.

They that acted wisely few thoughtful men will doubt.

It would be instructive to learn if a man must be a standpatter or a stern Jeffersonian not to believe in the virtues of the eight-hour day.

At no distant date it may be possible that the few remaining legislators of this type will be the only ones to oppose a still shorter day's work; and when this event is on record it may be urged of their class that they were never moderate in their ideas, but always extremely conservative.

The eight-hour day is now only being tried. Suppose the L. W. W.

some time should have a plant and take a contract, and suppose it should be unable to do well under the eight hours rule? This legislative interference with economic laws cuts both ways though its beneficiaries do not realize the fact.

SACRAMENTO UNION—The movement of citrus fruit grows from southern California to the Sacramento valley is well under way. It has taken years to convince them that in this section oranges and lemons can be produced at considerably less cost and ripened several weeks earlier than in the south, but at last they have had to bow to the inevitable. Our prediction is that within five years the acreage in oranges and lemons in the Sacramento valley, including the adjacent foothills regions, will exceed that in the south and that soon thereafter the tonnage in citrus fruit shipments will climb over that of the south by even greater ratio, for an orange or lemon tree produces more heavily in this section and the total yield per acre will therefore be much larger. Everything possible should be done by promotion organizations to make the people of the entire country acquainted with the development of the valley's citrus industry.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The largest totals of imports and exports ever shown will be recorded for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, according to official figures and estimates made public. The estimates are based on the known totals down to the end of April. Our exports probably will amount to \$2,000,000,000 for the fiscal year, about chosen for the 1913 convention.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. W. L. Sheep, medical corps, at proper time to West Point, N. Y.

The following officers to West Point: Capt. P. L. Boyer, Capt. J. M. Phalen and Capt. A. N. Tasker.

First Lieut. E. D. Kremers, medical corps, detailed at Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. R. J. Reaney, fourth cavalry, to San Angelo, Tex., on official business.

First Lieut. T. J. Leahy, from Philadelphia to Reel hospital, D. C.

Lieutenant McKnight, to Ft. Andrews, Mass.

Captain Phillips, to Ft. McIntosh, Tex., and report.

Capt. F. C. Marshall, cavalry, make two visits to Providence, R. I., and Hartford and New Haven, Conn.

Major Jackson, infantry, to Presidio of San Francisco.

Major J. C. Nichols, relieved of office of chief of ordnance June 30 and proceeding to Picatiny arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Capt. L. B. Moody, relieved from duty at Sandy Hook proving ground and will proceed to this city.

Capt. G. H. Stewart, T. L. Coles, J. H. Pelet and C. S. Donavin and A. D. Minnick, to Watertown, Mass.

First Lieut. J. H. Burns, relieved from duty at Sandy Hook, N. J. upon the expiration of his present leave.

First Lieut. R. R. Nix, relieved, to the Rock Island arsenal, Ill.

First Lieut. F. A. Doniat, to New York city.

First Lieut. T. J. Smith, W. J. McCaughay and L. J. Ahern, to New York city.

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# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

MUCH ACTIVITY IN  
COPPER SHARES IS  
A MARKET FEATURE

Trading in Both New York  
and Boston on a Broader  
Scale and Price Tendency  
Continues to Be Upward

## LONDON IRREGULAR

Both the New York and Boston stock markets were busier and broader today than they have been in some time. The trading in the copper issues was the feature. These stocks have not advanced as had been hoped for since the price of copper metal has been on a higher level, and the boosting of the copper share prices has been long expected. Most of the copper shares made good gains in the early trading both in New York and Boston.

Other issues in the New York market which were conspicuously strong during the early sales were Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Louisville & Nashville and Lehigh Valley. The tone was easier at the end of the first half-hour.

Butte & Superior again was active on the local exchange. Indiana, Lake Copper, Miami, Isle Royale, North Butte, Copper Range, Calumet & Arizona, and Granby were strong.

A jump by Long Island from 46 to 51 before midday attracted some attention in the New York market. Sloss Shefield opened up 1% at 50% and advanced nearly 2 points further during the first half of the session.

Amalgamated Copper opened up 5% at 56% and sold above 57 before sagging off. China, Ray and other copper issues were strong. Reading opened up 1% at 172%, went to 173% and dropped a point before midday. An easier tone developed around midday.

The local market continued very busy throughout the first half of the session. Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 76 and sold above 78 before easing off. Calumet & Hecla opened up 2 points at 512 and advanced 3 points further before midday. Alumine opened unchanged at 350 and advanced 10 points further. Butte & Superior opened up 3 at 44%, advanced to 44% and then sold on more than a point. Copper Range opened unchanged at 60 and rose 1%, easing off fractionally before midday. Mohawk opened up 1% at 66% and advanced to 67.

Further gains were made in New York during the afternoon by Amalgamated Copper and a few other issues. Pennsylvania had a moderate advance. A big gain by Island Creek Coal was a feature of the local market. Some of the copers including Tamarack had fair advances.

LONDON—The securities markets finished irregular. Sentiment on American railway shares was cheerful and last prices of the group were at the best.

Consols were depressed by the £2,500,000 Danish loan issue. Liverpool selling was again responsible for a decline in home rails.

Although copper metal shamed from the highest prices copper shares closed at the top. Rio Tintos at 81% were up 1 point.

Canadian Pacific weakened on the curb. De Beers unchanged at 19%. Paris bourse irregular. Berlin bourse weak.

**COTTON MARKET**

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: June 10.88 bid, July 11.05@11.06, Aug. 11.00@11.11, Sept. 11.18, Oct. 11.26@11.27, Dec. 11.36@11.37, Jan. 11.31@11.32, Feb. 11.40, March 11.43@11.44, May 11.47 bid. Market opened steady, 2 to 5 points higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton increased, prices steady. Middlings 6.36d., receipts 7100, including all American. Futures opened steady, 1 to 1% off. At 12.30 p.m. quiet and steady, 5% up to 1% off from previous close: July-Aug. 6.18; Oct.-Nov. 6.12%; Dec.-Jan. 6.10; Jan. Feb. 6.10%.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU  
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VITRINICITY: Showers tonight; Friday fair and cooler; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers this afternoon.

Showers have occurred in the last 24 hours in the southern portion of Texas, northeastward to Virginia, and in the southwest. Kansas northeastern way to Ver-

mont. Disturbances are central this morning near New Orleans, La., and an area of high pressure centers over North Dakota.

The light frost was reported from Havre, Mont. The highest temperature reached during the last 24 hours was 10 degrees.

ALTON IMPROVEMENTS

NEW YORK—It is learned that the present plans of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company call for a large amount of double track work at various sections along the company's lines.

BROKERAGE ASSIGNMENT

PITTSBURGH—Henry Sprout & Co., oldest brokers in Pittsburgh and members of the New York stock exchange, have gone into the hands of a receiver. South Side Trust Company has been appointed.

MISSOURI'S MINOR CROPS

ST. PAUL, Mo.—Minor crop conditions in Missouri show a specially favorable prospect for fodder crops. Hundreds of additional pickers are needed to save the strawberry crop which is especially large.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalif 1st pref.	5	5	5	5
Amalgamated	66 1/2	68	66 1/2	67 7/8
Am Ar Chem.	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Am B & F Co.	95	96	95	95
Am Peer Sugar	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Am Can.	37 1/2	38	36 3/4	37 1/2
Am Car Frdry.	59	60	59	59 1/2
Am Car Frdry. pf.	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Am Cotton Oil	53	53	53	54 1/2
Am II & L.	5	5	5	5
Am Lined Oil pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38
Am Toco	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am Malt	15	15	15	15
Am Smelting	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am Sugar	129 1/2	130	129 1/2	130
Am Woolen	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Am Writing Co.	36	36	36	36
Arbitron	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Arbitron pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
At Coast T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
B R T	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Central Leather	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Ch & Ohio	79	79	79	79
Ch M & St P	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chicago Traction	2	2	2	2
China Traction	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	7
Chim	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Coat Fuel	28	28	28	28
Corn Products	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Denver	20	20	20	20
Denver pf.	36	36	36	36
Erle 1st pf.	55	55	55	55
Erle 2d pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
General Chemical	140	140	140	140
Gen Electric	170 1/2	170 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Gen Motor Co pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Harvester	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Inspiration	19	19	19	19
Inter-Met	20	20	20	20
Inter-Met pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Paper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Paper pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Kan City S pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan City T.	28	28	28	28
Kan Tex	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan Tex pf.	58	58	58	58
Lackawanna Steel	35	35	35	35
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Long Island	45	45	45	45
L. & N.	159 1/2	160	159 1/2	160
Mackay Cos.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Max Petrolene Co.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
M F P & S S M.	26	26	26	26
Missouri Pacific	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Nevada Cons. Co.	23	23	23	23
N R of Mex 1st pf.	65	65	65	65
N R of Mex 2d pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
N Y Central	120	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
N Y Ar Brake	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
North American	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Norfolk & Western	111	112	111	112
Northern Pacific	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	121
Ontario & Western	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Postal Mail	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Peoples Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Standard Milling	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	22
S L & S F 2d pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Tennessee Copper	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Tex Coop	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Tex Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Avenue	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Unwood Typewriter	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Pacific	50%	50%	50%	50%
United Ry Co.	30	30	30	30
U S Cast Iron pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U S Cast Iron pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
U S Cast Iron pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S Rubber	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	71
Utah Copper	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Var-Car Chemical	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Walash pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Western Maryland	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Western Union	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Westinghouse	73	74	73 1/2	73 1/2

Shop have declared a quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent (\$1.50 a share) on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 22.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 20.

The East Mahoning Railroad Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable June 15 to holders of record June 5.

The Appleton Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record June 6.

Kanawha & Michigan declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable June 29 to stock of record June 20.

The Niagara Falls Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.

The International Packing Machine Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share on its stock, payable June 20 to stock of record May 20.

# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## OLD ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COLLATERAL FOIRS

Some Concern Expressed as to Future of Securities in View of Earnings Exhibit of the System — Much Money for Expansion Purposes

NEW YORK—One of the points of interest in financial markets at the present time, and one which is giving considerable concern in certain quarters, is the position of the old Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad collateral 4 per cent bonds. These securities, which in 1910 sold as high as 83 1/4 and were last year quoted at 77, declined during the past week to 68, a parallel with the Wabash refunding bonds, which are in default.

Naturally enough the weakness of the issue, accompanied as it was by marked unsettlement in Rock Island shares, aroused discussion of a possible receivership for the railroad company. The severity of the decline was explained in many quarters as due to bear attacks made possible by the speculative position of certain factors in the market, but in view of the extremely unfavorable earnings results of the Rock Island lines since the opening of the present year, and the decline in net earnings from operations during the 10 months ended April 30 of \$2,183,000, it was to be expected that concern would be felt in this matter, particularly when support was withdrawn from the securities in the stock market; but alarm over possible receivership has certainly been premature, and unless conditions in the territory served by the system during the summer months are far worse than now expected, the receivership fears, vague as yet, are not at all likely to be fulfilled.

In common with other railroads serving the middle western and the western sections of the United States, notable among them being the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Rock Island has suffered severe setbacks since the middle of the winter. Although in the light of earnings results as they are now disclosed in the company's report for the fiscal year to date it hardly seems possible, it's little more than half a year ago that people interested in and intimately in touch with the development of the Rock Island lines were talking with hopeful assurance of nearness of the time when dividends would be paid on Rock Island preferred stock, the issue dealt in on the New York stock exchange. Then it was figured that the Rock Island lines were earning not only enough to take care of the operating company's securities and in turn the issues of the railroad, but was earning 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Rock Island company, the holding concern.

Unfortunately, the setback in gross earnings and the rapid increase in operating expenses have not only put an end to the talk of dividends, but have given foundation for the talk of possible receivership. Following is given a comparison of the 10 months' results of the Rock Island lines to April 30, as reported last week:

	1912	1911
Gross 10 months.....	\$35,736,789	\$37,191,446
Expenses, taxes, etc.....	42,314,923	43,309,023
Net earnings.....	\$14,411,866	\$13,501,823

Here we have a decline in net earnings from last year of \$2,183,000; if this decline is carried through to the end of the fiscal year, without any addition, it will mean practically a Rock Island deficit for the current fiscal year.

One factor which has contributed to a large extent to the weakness of the collateral 4s and which makes the decline that has occurred in earnings the more significant, is the large increase in the fixed charges of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, brought about by the sale of \$20,000,000 5 per cent debenture bonds in January.

That these debentures have precedence over all the Rock Island securities saving those prior in time of the railway, or operating company, means that annual charges of \$1,000,000 have been inserted between the net earnings of the railway and the collateral 4s of the railroad company under review. The 4 per cent bonds, dated 1902 and due 2002, of which there are \$71,339,000 outstanding, are secured by a pledge of that same amount of capital stock of the railway company, acquired in the deal of 10 years ago; they must naturally receive their intrinsic value from the prosperity or adversity of the railway. Their interest is paid from proceeds of dividends received from the railway. In the fiscal year 1911 the operating income of the Rock Island railway was \$16,909,000, and there remained a surplus of \$1,511,000 after the payment of the dividends which provided for the interest on the collateral 4s of the railroad; if the decline of \$2,183,000 in income is to carry through the present fiscal year, and if a half year's interest accruing since January on the railway 4s is also to be deducted, there will be a deficit from the twelve-months' operation of the railway amounting to \$1,204,000. The company's operating income and its debentures would show approximately as follows:

	1912	Decrease
Operating income.....	\$14,723,000	\$2,183,000
Int. rent, etc.....	12,000,000	353,000
Balance.....	\$2,723,000	\$2,718,000
Dividends.....	3,931,000	—
Surplus (def.).....	\$1,804,000	\$2,715,000

\*Increase.

**TOTAL SALES IN BOSTON**  
Yesterday was one of the biggest days which the Boston market had for months and total sales aggregated 67,442 shares. While this total in itself is not remarkable, it is noteworthy in that it represents an increase of 50 per cent over the previous day when 43,507 shares were traded in. A year ago sales aggregated 35,007 shares.

**THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE**

	Advance
Consols' money.....	70 1/2
do accounts.....	70 1/2
Anaconda.....	44 1/2
Atchison.....	108 1/2
American Pacific.....	296 1/2
Paul.....	108 1/2
Eric.....	33 1/2
do 1st pf.....	52 1/2
Dilworth Central.....	127
Montgomery Louisville.....	105 1/2
New York Central.....	119 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	123 1/2
Reading.....	172 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	137 1/2
United States Steel.....	170 1/2
do pf.....	70 1/2
do 10%.....	110 1/2

\*Decline.

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**AMERICAN LINSEED**

NEW YORK—Henry Cooper resigned as president and director of the American Linseed and was succeeded by R. H. Adams, general manager.

**NEW RIVER COMPANY MEETING**

M'DONALD, W. Va.—Boston interests won complete victory at New River annual meeting and will name next president.

**DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED**

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent today.

## GREAT ACTIVITY STILL PREVAILS IN STEEL TRADE

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Our report of pig iron production in May emphasizes again the present record of steel works operations. The pig iron total last month was 2,512,582 tons, or 81,051 tons a day, against 2,375,436 tons, or 79,181 tons a day in April. The significance of the figures is in the fact that the steel company furnaces made 1,922,557 tons of pig iron last month, against their previous high record of 1,820,717 tons in April. Last month's total for steel furnaces is thus 150,000 tons more than their high record in the well remembered movement of 1909-10, namely, 1,773,201 tons in January, 1910.

The merchant furnace output, after two months of decline, increased by 900 tons a day last month, but at 19,033 tons a day is still about one third less than the average for the well remembered six months of expansion ending April 1, 1910. Hence, with a record steel production we are still below the best record in pig iron production.

The lines of the company cover a vast expanse of territory, extending in different directions, touching such points as Minneapolis, Galveston, Chicago, Memphis, Denver and El Paso. Its mileage has increased greatly, but the road's efforts to develop territory have reacted against its own prosperity, with the result that expenses have increased in greater proportion than have gross earnings, the consequence being smaller net results.

Eventually the Rock Island should be a great and profitable system, but in the meantime much effort will have to be expended on increasing train loads and reducing costs.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine remains quiet with only a routine demand and the market is easy with the quotation reduced to 47c per pound.

Rosin—A continued tame and uninteresting market is reported for all descriptions, and, in the absence of important business quotations, remain nominally unchanged. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55@6.60, Gen Sam E \$6.65@6.70, Grated B \$6.75, D \$7.20, E \$7.45, F \$7.65, G \$7.35, H \$7.65, I \$7.75, K \$7.90, M \$8.05, N \$8.10, WG \$8.15, WW \$8.20.

Tar and pitch—Business continues light and chiefly in jobbing quantities, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4.00@4.25 for pitch.

**LIVERPOOL—TURPENTINE**

spirits, 35s 0d; rosin, common, 16s 4 1/2d.

**LONDON—TURPENTINE**

quiet at 34s 10 1/2d. American standard quiet at 16s 0d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 0d.

**WILMINGTON—ROSIN**

steady; good, easy at \$5.90. Spirits machine steady; at 43 1/2c. Turpentine firm at \$7.90; hard \$2.25; soft \$4.50; virgin \$4.50.

**SAVANNAH—SPRITS**

firm at 44 1/2@45c; sales 807; receipts 708; export 356; stock 20,085. Rosins firm; sales 2494; receipts 2615; exports 924; stock 70,647. Prices: WW \$7.65, WG \$7.55, N \$7.50, M \$7.45, K \$7.45, I \$7.45, H \$7.37 1/2@7.40, G \$7.37 1/2@7.40, F \$7.32 1/2@7.40, E \$6.75, D \$6.40@6.45, B \$6@6.30.

**NEXT MEETING OF BANK EXAMINERS**

The next meeting of national bank examiners of New England (district No. 11) will be held in Boston July 9 and 10. Alfred Ewer, chairman of the district, will preside.

All bank commissioners, supervisors and examiners having supervision of state institutions of New England have been invited to participate. Reports for the past year will be read by the national examiners and each is to read a paper on some topic of banking. State officials have been invited to prepare similar papers.

**YUCATAN TRUST IN SISAL HEMP**

MERIDA, Mex.—Every American user of binder twine ropes and bagging made out of sisal fiber is indirectly affected by the big trust organized in Yucatan, with headquarters here, for the purpose of fixing and controlling the price of that commodity.

The particular object of this trust is to fight the American Harvester Company, which for many years has been nearly the sole buyer of the sisal fiber output of Yucatan. This organization is backed by the state government here and has at its disposal more than \$25,000,000 gold to purchase and hold the fiber in sufficient quantities to regulate the market price.

It is asserted that as a result of this organization of the sisal planters and other local interests identified with the industry the price of the fiber has already advanced considerably. The organization is called "Commission to Regulate Prices of Henequin." Besides the government loan of \$2,500,000 to the commission, it is proposed to levy a special tax on the fiber to aid in carrying out the purposes of the organization.

**THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE**

	Advance
Consols' money.....	70 1/2
do accounts.....	70 1/2
Anaconda.....	44 1/2
Atchison.....	108 1/2
American Pacific.....	296 1/2
Paul.....	108 1/2
Eric.....	33 1/2
do 1st pf.....	52 1/2
Dilworth Central.....	127
Montgomery Louisville.....	105 1/2
New York Central.....	119 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	123 1/2
Reading.....	172 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	137 1/2
United States Steel.....	170 1/2
do pf.....	70 1/2
do 10%.....	110 1/2

\*Decline.

**TOTAL SALES IN BOSTON**

Yesterday was one of the biggest days which the Boston market had for months and total sales aggregated 67,442 shares. While this total in itself is not remarkable, it is noteworthy in that it represents an increase of 50 per cent over the previous day when 43,507 shares were traded in. A year ago sales aggregated 35,007 shares.

**BANK CLEARINGS FOR MAY**

NEW YORK—Bank exchanges in May at 127 cities, according to R. G. Dun & Co., aggregated \$14,000,605,577, an increase of 4.70 per cent over same last year and 7.2 per cent over May in 1910. Practically every section shows in this satisfactory showing.

**AMERICAN LINSEED**

NEW YORK—Henry Cooper resigned as president and director of the American Linseed and was succeeded by R. H. Adams, general manager.

**NEW RIVER COMPANY MEETING**

M'DONALD, W. Va.—Boston interests won complete victory at New River annual meeting and will name next president.

**DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED**

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent today.

## WORKING CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF THE INDUSTRIALS

NEW YORK—Diamond imports through the port of New York for the month of May indicate a tendency toward general prosperity throughout the country, and show that the present high cost of living has little effect upon the desire of the American public to purchase gems. Last month the imports of diamonds and other precious stones totalled \$3,010,639, according to figures compiled at the appraisers stores by Edmund Treadwell.

This amount, which is nearly \$350,000 greater than a year ago and about \$800,000 larger than in May, 1910, is considered surprising by Maiden Lane importers, and is, in fact, the largest on record for this period with only two exceptions. In May, 1906, the imports reached over \$4,000,000 and the receipts in 1905 exceeded the past month by about \$224,000.

Of the gems imported during May the cut precious stones and pearls totalled \$812,680, while the uncut gems, principally diamonds, were valued at \$880,639, the cut gems showing an increase of more than \$100,000 over May 1910, and the uncut stones of more than \$200,000 over the same period last year.

Maiden Lane gem importers say that the increase in the value of the gems received at the port of New York is due in part to the fact that unscrupulous dealers and tourists are becoming afraid to continue the practice of smuggling on a large scale as formerly. Ludwig Nissen, president of the American Jewelers Protective Union, which has lately been formed to fight the smuggling of gems, sailed today on the Princess Louise on his first official trip to the European diamond centers since the organization of the protective society. He will carry out plans formulated by the organization for strengthening the force of private detectives and will take other steps to increase the efficiency of the organization in its work to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Nissen is authority for the statement that despite greatly improved conditions in the customs service at the port of New York under the direction of Collector Loeb thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry and gems reach this country annually, on which no duty is paid. The association is working in conjunction with Collector Loeb to further minimize the unlawful traffic in gems and jewelry.

## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FAR-REACHING AIMS  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND  
FISHERIES EXPLAINED

Sir Edward Morris, Premier, Says Booth Company May Revolutionize Methods of Curing and of Transport

## NEGOTIATIONS ON

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—On reaching this country from Washington, Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, was interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, to whom he gave interesting particulars with regard to the satisfactory working of the Newfoundland fisheries since the award by The Hague tribunal.

"No question or dispute," he is reported to have said, "has arisen or is likely to arise with the United States. On the contrary, much closer and more extensive trade relations have arisen between the United States fishermen and our own people, and as a result of our good relations with the United States Newfoundland trade is largely increasing, thanks to the disappearance of the feeling of irritation which unfortunately existed for so many years."

"Last year, for instance, millions of pounds of fish were purchased in Newfoundland by American fishermen, and developments of the most far-reaching character may be expected in the future. The Booth Fisheries Company, the largest fishing concern in the United States, with headquarters at Chicago and 50 or 60 cold storage plants, is at the present moment negotiating with the Newfoundland government with a view to establishing itself in Newfoundland. This is likely to transform the entire methods of fish curing and transport in Newfoundland.

"Up to the present the whole of the cod catch has been salt cured and marketed to the Mediterranean and Brazil. We have never exported a pound of fresh cod. . . . It is now proposed to cold store this fish and send it out to the western and midland states of America, where there is no cod at present. The same development will be true with regard to our lobster fishery. It is not generally known that the whole of the Newfoundland lobster catch is at present canned and exported to Germany and Russia. . . . In the future, lobsters, like cod, will be sent fresh."

Newfoundland contains the raw material for the fish supply of the world, only requiring the application of modern methods. At present our fishermen are forced to control their catch, as the market for salt cod is limited. Today the worst thing that could happen would be a big fishery, but with the advent of the Booth Company enormous development may be looked for."

Sir Edward then proceeded to defend Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador in Washington, against the attacks which have been made upon him with regard to the reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States. These attacks, Sir Edward said, were entirely unjustifiable. As a matter of fact, the agreement in question was negotiated direct between Mr. Fielding on behalf of the Canadian government and the United States secretary of state.

The Canadian people, he continued, entirely recognized that the movement for reciprocity came from the Canadian government and they certainly did not blame Mr. Bryce, who was merely performing a task at their request. Indeed, Mr. Bryce was regarded with affection by the people of the United States and Canada.

ARCHITECTS HEAR  
GEORGE C. BOND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Society of Architects held their twenty-fifth annual dinner in the King's hall of the Holborn restaurant, when George C. Bond, president of the society, said that their progress during the last 18 months had beaten all previous records.

They had endeavored to open negotiations with the Royal Institute of British Architects, as they desired above all things to establish unity throughout the profession. No great progressive movement, he said, was ever successful without the establishment of that professional unity within one strong institution, and under one banner which would render all ethical and educational reforms much easier of attainment.

## CALCUTTA WOULD RETAIN GUNS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—Calcutta is feeling somewhat chagrined at the report which has been circulated recently that numerous old guns and other trophies in the compound of Government house, Calcutta, will be removed to Delhi on the completion of the building of the new capital. Some of these guns date from early periods in the history of artillery and possess in addition considerable historical interest, most of them being connected with the history of Bengal and its conquest by the British.

BRITAIN'S RESERVE  
OF OFFICERS TOLD  
BY LORD HALDANE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Some questions asked by the Duke of Bedford in the House of Lords recently on the subject of the special reserve of officers was the occasion of a statement by Lord Haldane dealing with the arrangements made by which officers would be forthcoming in times of national emergency.

He said that the present strength of the officers army corps was 25,000. The corps had afforded military training to some 18,000 men and of this number it was more than probable that they would form a general reserve.

The training colleges also, the secretary for war said, would be sources from which in times of emergency it would be possible to draw. Though the present system was not an ideal one it was as good a one as the voluntary system of the country permitted of.

TULIP HAS LOVER  
IN WORKINGMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The cult of the tulip is not the prerogative of the Netherlands, though doubtless originating in that country. There are some districts in England where the cultivation of the tulip has its devotees and perhaps nowhere are they more enthusiastic than in the neighborhood of Manchester, and especially of Wakefield where there is a very old tulip society.

The keenest amateurs include the working men of the district. They constantly exhibit and some of their blooms are remarkable both for regularity of design and for the diversity of their coloring. The Royal National Tulip Society held its annual show at the Royal Horticultural Hall recently at which were shown specimens of the gorgeous feathered variety, as well as the more ordinary garden tulip in many varieties.

POULTRY TESTS  
AID BREEDERS IN  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Probably no country in the world is more suited for poultry-breeding and egg-production than South Australia. Evidence of this is afforded by the record scores established at the egg-laying competitions which for some years have been held continuously in different parts of the state, and the fact that South Australia is the largest exporter of eggs in the commonwealth.

The competitions, which are conducted at the government experimental farms under the supervision of the state poultry expert, are open to all Australian breeders. They have done much to foster the poultry industry, which, at a conservative estimate, is worth to the state at least £600,000 per annum.

WHITE AUSTRALIA'  
POLICY HAS CRITIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Hon. J. M. Creed deprecated the indiscriminating effort of many of the electors in the Commonwealth of Australia to exclude the colored races. This, he maintained, was fraught with peril to the wellbeing of every class of the community.

The employment of colored labor would make it possible so to develop tropical Australia that a sufficient number of whites would always there to hold the country, in the event of a hostile attack. If the British refused to people the north of Australia with members of their own race, assisted by colored workers, the only alternative would be to people it with southern Europeans.

MILITARY POST  
TO BE NEAR ABORS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Abor punitive expedition having been satisfactorily concluded, the question of the establishment of a British post in the Abor country has come up for decision and has, it is understood, been decided in the negative.

It is, however, proposed to retain the military post which was established at Pasighat after the assault on Mr. Williamson's expedition in the early part of last year. Pasighat lies on the fringe of the Abor country close to the point where the Dihong river bends suddenly to the west, and formed the advanced base during the recent expedition.

EPSOM IS TRYING  
AUTOMATIC PHONE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An experiment in automatic telephoning was carried out recently at Epsom. This system is very generally employed in America and in other countries, but Epsom is the first place in England where it has been tried. It is expected that a great reduction in the telephone service staff will ensue wherever the automatic service is employed.

EXTREMISTS LOSE CONTROL  
IN NEW MINISTRY OF CRETE

(Reproduced by permission)

Quay at Megaloastron, Crete, is one of the best known places in the island

(Special to the Monitor)

CRETE—The impasse into which the Cretan question has drifted has been met for the moment by the appointment of a new ministry. In this ministry the Extremists have lost the control, and the representatives of M. Venezelos, the Greek premier at Athens, have found seats, in the streets, and to sing patriotic songs, which after all do very much less harm than revolver shots.

The new government understands extremely well M. Venezelos' position and is devoting itself to calming the excitement in the island. The Greek premier has been able to assure it that if the disturbances continue there will be an active interference of the guaranteeing powers, and an active interference of the guaranteeing powers will anything but hasten the day when the island can be brought under the flag of Greece.

The guaranteeing powers are notoriously unwilling to interfere, but if they are driven to side with the Ottoman claims for one moment to depart from its policy of non-interference. Fortunately he possesses an overwhelming majority in the Chamber, and so is enabled to let the populace fete the Cretan deputies, who have not been allowed to take their

TWO LEGISLATORS  
ARE SUPPORTERS  
OF COEDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting which took place recently to discuss the coeducation of boys and girls Mr. Whitehouse, M. P., said that the boarding school was a necessity for the nation, and it should therefore be their aim to recreate in it the atmosphere and the influence of a well ordered family. This, he maintained, was possible under coeducation. Its supporters claimed that it meant a fuller and more wholesome life for the children, the creation of a true spirit of chivalry, and a more efficient scheme of education.

Silvester Horne, M. P., said that he had been slowly but very thoroughly converted to the principle of coeducation, especially as it was exemplified at St. George's school, Harpenden. Indeed, he added, watched very carefully to see if coeducation tended to produce affection in children, but he had failed to discover any trace of this.

FRENCH FLOWER  
SHOW SURPASSES  
PREVIOUS YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The annual spring show of the National Horticultural Society held in the Cours de la Reine which this year surpasses all previous years in the perfection of its exhibits was opened by the President and Madame Fallières.

Not only are the flowers themselves finer than ever before but they are arranged with an idea of harmonizing the different tones and with an eye to the effect of the ensemble which amounts to a veritable work of art. It would seem that nothing could be more finished, more exquisitely refined than the arrangement and distribution of even the very humblest of the flowers and the minute care that has been bestowed, contrary to the general theory of art, has instead of diminishing the grandeur of the effect, remarkably accentuated it.

A special feature of the show is the wonderful collection of wild flowers from all parts of France including many almost forgotten varieties.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE  
ARGUED BY FREE  
CHURCH LEAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A meeting was held recently at the Memorial hall, Farringdon street, of the Free Church League. The chair was taken by Miss Bertha Dawson and the chief subject dealt with was the attitude of the Congregational Union towards woman suffrage.

The Rev. Major Scott in discussing the action of the union in refusing to have the question of woman suffrage brought forward at their assembly, said that the Congregational churches were lagging behind in moral progress, though the reason for barring the supreme moral question of the day was ignorance and not malice.

Mr. Richardson, member of Parliament for Whitehaven advocated the recognition of the citizenship of women.

PERTH TO SYDNEY  
IN MOTOR CAR IS  
AUSTRALIAN FEAT

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Thefeat of crossing the Australian continent from Perth to Sydney in a motor car has been performed by Messrs. Birtles and Ferguson. It is the first time that Australia has been crossed from west to east in such a way, and the trip was only possible because of Mr. Birtles's extensive and accurate knowledge of central Australia.

The time taken in covering the distance, 2600 miles, was 28 days 1 hour 52 minutes at an average speed of 92 miles a day. Coolgardie was reached in four days, and from thence the route was via Norseman to the Baladonnia overland telegraph to the great Australian Bight was safely crossed and Eucla was reached on the twelfth day. From Eucla the travelers made for Port Augusta and turning an easterly course for Broken Hill, arrived in Sydney 28 days from their start in Perth.

POCKET PHONE  
FOR PARIS POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—As a result of conferences between M. Poincaré, the premier, and the chief police authorities, a number of reforms are to be effected in the police force. M. Lepine, the prefect, has advocated the installation of telephones to be used only by the police, who by means of pocket transmitters could communicate with headquarters.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN  
BIGHT PROVED RICH  
IN FISHING GROUNDS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Recently the government arranged with the Commonwealth authorities for the services of the federal trawler Endeavor to test South Australian waters for fish. On Sunday, March 31, the trawler returned to Port Adelaide from her third cruise in the Great Australian bight, where she conducted trawling operations with very satisfactory results.

H. C. Dannevig (federal director of fisheries) states that the examination of the waters of the bight between 80 and 120 fathoms had been practically completed.

"Our previous conclusions that prime fish exist in paying quantities have been confirmed," proceeded Mr. Dannevig.

"They occur over a very considerable distance. We obtained about four tons as the result of our experimental fishing this trip, but had we put out for the purpose of catching fish we might have obtained two or three times that quantity in the same time. At any rate, we could easily have secured a ton per day."

"The principal species were the deep sea flathead, king schnapper, and black perch. I am convinced that the grounds we have covered are excellent. They are uniform and not so patchy as many others we have traveled over in other parts of the coast of the Commonwealth."

SOCIALISTS USE  
QUESTION RIGHT  
IN THE REICHSTAG

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The new standing order of the German Reichstag which permits questions being asked of the imperial chancellor or his representatives has come into force, and was first taken advantage of by two Socialist deputies, Dr. Frank and Herr Fischer. Dr. Frank asked if the chancellor was in a position to make a statement as to whether Holland had declared her consent to the raising of the shipping dues on the Rhine, and Herr Fischer asked if at the international shipping conference seamen would be represented.

The representative of the chancellor in answer to the first question said he could give no information. In answer to the second, the secretary of state for the interior read a statement of considerable length, outside of which he declined to give any further information.

The new privilege is evidently regarded as a sop thrown to the Socialists and much satisfaction was shown by members of the Right that the questions were unproductive of any real information.

GERMAN PARTY  
MAKING TOUR OF  
WORLD ON FOOT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A party of over a dozen Germans, comprising both men and women, left Leipzig recently with the intention of making a tour of the world on foot. They are clad in the simplest way and live on the simplest food, in fact they are believers in what is known as the "simple life." It is understood that most of them are naturalists and their wives; they also have with them a photographer and a well known writer, the latter being responsible for the organization of the tour.

The party expect to take five or six years in completing their journey, the itinerary including Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Tibet, China, Japan, and North America. They intend especially to study the religions and customs of the various countries through which they pass.

LEGISLATORS ARE  
INVITED TO VISIT  
BRITISH FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been announced by the secretary of the admiralty that the lords commissioners will invite each member of both houses of Parliament to go to Spithead on July 9 in order to inspect the assembled fleet. The steamship Armada Castle will be in waiting at the Southampton docks to receive the visitors.

The ship will then travel to Spithead and will steam up and down the lines of the fleet in order that members should be able to watch aeroplanes, submarines and destroyers at work. In the afternoon parties of members will be taken in tug to visit individual ships.

## CLYDE SHIPBUILDING RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—During April the number of vessels launched by the Clyde shipbuilding firms aggregated 65,800 tons, and since the beginning of the year 88 vessels have been launched, totalling over 200,000 tons. These figures establish a new record for the first four months of the year, being 35,000 tons in front of the corresponding term last year.

PROGRESSIVES SCORE  
STRASSBURG INCIDENT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser's threat to abolish the constitution of Alsace Lorraine, and to incorporate that country with Prussia, has continued to call forth a great deal of criticism. The attitude of the Kaiser engaged the attention of practically the whole of the German press, added to which the indignation expressed by the majority of the people was followed by a remarkable scene in the Reichstag.

Herr Scheidemann, the bold Social Democrat, who has held the post of vice-president for 10 days, made a speech

which, although it certainly contained statements of an exaggerated nature, was powerful and earnest. Herr Scheidemann attacked the statement of the Kaiser, and referred to certain conditions in Prussia which are considered to be in need of reform by others than Social Democrats.

The speaker was continually interrupted during the course of his speech; Herr Scheidemann continued his address, however, in spite of the president's warning bell. Finally, the impudent chancellor left the House, followed by the members of the government, and only reentered after the Socialist member had concluded.

Herr Scheidemann was followed by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, who delivered a quiet and dignified speech. It is true that he acknowledged the truth of the report concerning the Kaiser's favor.

In the meantime, widespread dissatisfaction is being expressed with respect to the Strassburg incident. A congress of the progressive people's party was held at Baden Baden, and a resolution was passed to the effect that, "The Baden congress emphatically protests against the repeated manifestations of a personal regime, considers them incompatible with the constitution and the historical development of the German empire, and confidently expects the progressive fraction of the Reichstag to use every means to prevent similar manifestations in the future."

MUTUAL AFFECTION DECLARED  
BINDING POWER IN EMPIRE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A speech of wide sympathy and interest was delivered by Mr. Balfour at the annual meeting of the Victoria League. The lord mayor was in the chair and Lady Jersey, the president, explained the objects of the league.

"To make citizens of the empire comprehend the empire of which they are citizens" was the definition given by Lady Jersey and on which Mr. Balfour based his speech. The great binding influence in the British empire he declared, was not force, nor even constitutional ties, but

## THE HOME FORUM

## RIVERS IN POETRY AND PROSE

THE cut shows the smooth gliding of the Genesee river at a point in the Genesee valley park near Rochester, N. Y. This is one of the most picturesque streams of central New York, a river that is made useful, too, where the falls afford water power, though the nearness of Niagara makes these of less account than they would be in another region. Poets find that the beauty of rivers is enough reason for their being, and truly there are few objects of nature which stir imagination and pleasant fancy more than a broad stream always flowing on as if guided by some hidden power and purpose, making its way unfailingly to the sea.

As boundaries as well as paths rivers play an important part in human history. Caesar crossed his Rubicon and his act has been a type of daring and hope ever since. The St. Lawrence and the mighty chain of waters behind it are boundary and paths of union, too, between Canada and the United States, and the Rhine was long the frontier of German patriotism.

Pascal says that rivers "are highways that move on and bear us whether we wish to go;" and again in these days the usefulness of quiet flowing streams is beginning to be more accounted of in this country. Hitherto, impatience of the slow waterways, the people have urged the steam horses over hill and vale and through the earth itself, devouring miles as the earth may a fall of rain. The use of rivers as highways should prove popular after the dust and heat of railroad travel. The United States has almost everywhere the advantage of this means of traffic. The famous river of London has been put to a thousand-fold more service than streams of far greater capacity in this country. The slender Thames both for business and pleasure plays a more important part in English life than the splendid Hudson does for busy New York. Of course the difference in conditions brings this about, but nevertheless here is hinted the fact that it is not great natural advantages but the human energy meeting the demands of progress which make men and cities great.

Shakespeare has a few beautiful ref-



GENESEE RIVER AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ferences to rivers. In "Lear" we find the picture of "plenteous rivers and broad-skirted meads," and elsewhere "the silver river that drowns his shores" and again some one who weeps has eyes, "like a proud river peering o'er its bounds." It is interesting to know that the familiar words about rivers where "melodious birds sing madrigals" are not Shakespeare's own. Indeed many of his songs appear to have been some familiar lay of the time, caught by the public from poet or ballad monger and incorporated into the plays, just as American songs are found in "The Girl of the Golden West," for example. In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" occurs the following passage, where Sir Hugh Evans is apparently trying to keep his courage up, though he feels so melancholy: He says:

"To shallow rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals."

This is a phrase from Christopher Marlowe's "Passionate Shepherd." Sir Hugh immediately goes on into another

phrase from Marlowe, this time from the "Jew of Malta," when he sings:

"There will we make our beds of roses And a thousand fragrant posies,

To shallow—

Mercy on me, I have a great disposition to cry!

(Sings) Melodious birds sing madrigals; And when when I sat in Papylon— And a thousand volumn posies

To shallow—"

Here he gets the psalmist's poetry mixed with Marlowe. Then says Simple, "Yonder he is coming, this way, Sir Hugh!"

"Evans: He's welcome.

To shallow rivers, to whose falls—

Heaven prosper the right—what wepons is he?"

Another familiar phrase that has to do with the smooth motion of a river is Wordsworth's

"The river glided at his own sweet will," from his sonnet describing the city of London from Westminster bridge.

## NOTES ON PAINTER'S TECHNIQUE

IT is said that Delacroix, the French artist, was converted to a different theory of color by contrasting his own picture in an exhibition with one by Constable, the English painter, that hung beside it. A writer in the New York Sun says that he remarked also with what a variety of greens Constable's green was composed; instead of a monotonous tint a score were interlaced, giving life to the colors.

Delacroix had been converted then to frank color; but he had still to discover for himself the laws of effect. Composing his pictures as he did with only occasional reference to nature, he worked them out by a mixture of theory, experiment in the abstract reactions of colors and notes of chance natural effects of light, such as are to be found in his journal. He grasped the action of reflected lights in determining the true color of shadows and substituted this positively colored shadow for the negative black degraded shadow he had been working with.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 6, 1912

### Merging of Chicago Traction Lines

FOR the last five years Chicago has been patiently and rather laboriously striving for the attainment of two great ends in urban transportation, only to be informed recently that there is likelihood of a break in the negotiations that were supposed to be leading up to them. Chicago has been seeking, first of all, the merging of its traction lines, surface and elevated. This accomplished, it would be a comparatively simple matter to proceed to the achievement of the other purpose, the construction, by agreement between the city and the consolidated interests, of a comprehensive and coordinated subway system. The differences that have arisen to postpone the settlement desired by the people have reference to the valuation of the assets of the "L" system. The conditions upon which the corporations already merged in this system shall be taken into the general merger and into the arrangement with the city have occasioned considerable dispute. Here is involved, of course, the question of what are real and what are fictitious or at least fanciful assets. The latter are in the form of privileges, franchises, good will, the intangible things that corporations through many generations have been dignifying, if not sanctifying, under the name of vested rights.

Concerning these intangibles, these privileges, their value and their rights, a great change has come over public opinion in recent years, with the result that the drift of thought has been toward the other extreme. Manifestly, there must sooner or later be a readjustment in this respect. It must be determined by legislation and the courts to what extent the public surrenders its own rights when granting privileges, for a consideration, to private corporations. On the one hand, the latter should have full credit and reward for developing these privileges; on the other, the public should not be made the victim, ultimately, of those whom it has favored with franchises.

In Chicago it is now proposed that, in order to relieve the deadlock occasioned by a difference of opinion as to the assets of the "L" system, the whole matter shall be referred for adjudication and settlement to an impartial and independent body of experts. There can be no objection to this if the public shall be represented in that body by experts versed in its side of the question and earnestly concerned in securing for it ample consideration. The further postponement of a settlement naturally disappoints Chicago, but if an arrangement fair to the people is to be made with the traction interests, the time for the making of it is before the municipality and the corporations come to an agreement. Postponement now is much preferable to disappointment and discontent hereafter. The contract to be entered into finally will extend over a long term of years, and it is much better to scrutinize every item involved while it is still open to amendment than to regret haste or plead oversights later on.

### Recreation Congress and School Buildings

ONE of the subjects of immediate popular interest to be handled with considerable thoroughness at the sixth annual congress of the Playground and Recreation Association in Cleveland, O., this week, is that of using the public school buildings of the country, in out-of-school hours, as social centers. The association, through several of its ablest speakers, will strive to reply to the various objections that have been raised.

It is claimed in some quarters, for instance, that the use of school buildings as evening recreation centers interferes with the use of those buildings during the day for class-room purposes. In support of this contention numerous arguments have been advanced, the most serious being those based upon the assumption that the atmosphere of the school room, both physical and moral, is likely to be unfavorably affected by the innovation. It will not be possible, always, it is held, to exercise so strict a supervision over social and recreation gatherings as to prevent the introduction of undesirable features; moreover, entertainments and attractions calculated to invite crowds of miscellaneous character will result, so it is asserted, in vulgarizing and cheapening the associations and environments of the schoolhouse.

These are extreme views, and, we feel, rather unsound ones; the advocates of the use of school buildings as general neighborhood centers will probably have little difficulty in proving them to be so. One of the principal reasons for making greater use of public school buildings is that, generally speaking, there is an actual necessity for the institution of social and recreation centers calculated to raise the tone of the neighborhoods in which they are situated. People who have given this matter the thought it deserves have come to the conclusion long since that the air of exclusiveness surrounding the average public schoolhouse needs to be changed. The public school should not be above its surroundings, or, better, its surroundings should not be below the public school. The movement is to this extent a leveling one, but its intent and its tendency is to level upward. In doing this, it very quickly removes what appears to be the main objection to the use of the public school building by the general public. As matters stand at present, assuming that those who raise the objection are even in small part right, such ground as the objection may have must be due to the fact that the educational and refining influence of the public school has been heretofore restricted too largely to the space within its walls.

The recreation congress will take up and discuss many other subjects of relative interest, but hardly any that will have a more important bearing than this upon the whole subject of neighborhood improvement, and the part of its proceedings devoted to this question will be certain to command widespread attention.

IN ONE DAY of the present month there were applications for 151 marriage licenses in Chicago, which would go to prove that there are many people in that city, notwithstanding appearances, to whom national politics is a matter of secondary consideration.

IT IS SAID that the dissolving of the Standard Oil Company doubled the wealth of its stockholders. This opens up a new problem in economics, or politics, as the case may be.

WHEN the city toiler is advised, as he often is, to turn to the soil that he may escape mere drudgery, better his condition and win an independence, the objection is as often raised that by taking this advice he may do himself and those depending upon him more harm than good. It seems to be assumed that he cannot adjust himself to farm life, that it would be useless for him to try. In time he comes to accept this doctrine himself, and to be guided by it. Doubtless there are cases in which the change would not be advisable; doubtless there have been instances in which the change has rather been disastrous than otherwise; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the farming communities of the West have always been recruited to a greater or less extent from the city factories.

The Kansas City Journal recently recalled an interesting incident to western farm-life having direct bearing on this subject. About thirty-one years ago a number of German mechanics, artisans and shopmen in Cincinnati factories threw down their tools and moved their families out to Kansas. They knew nothing of agriculture, or next to nothing, and for two or three years they met with every form of discouragement and much hardship. But they were more or less philosophical, and in the midst of their troubles they would come together and discuss the situation, asking themselves and each other whether they were any worse off, on the whole, than if they had stayed at their benches. They decided that they were not. They were, at least, able to get a living, and they were able to look forward to something more. These farmers today are among the wealthiest in the state.

The incident is brought forward at this time with a view of controverting a line of argument that is doing much toward deterring men of like vocations and qualities in all of the industrial centers from following in the footsteps of the Cincinnati Germans. The impression has been created among them that an attempt on their part to earn their living by cultivating the soil would be hopeless. That there is no foundation for this may be at once seen in the fact that farm labor is in great demand, even though it be entirely unskilled, that it is well paid, and that men possessed of the mechanical faculty have little difficulty in these days in picking up the farming trade which has become almost as mechanical as manufacturing. There will be, very likely, in all such cases, the struggle that attends all such radical changes, but that struggle will be no greater than the average factory hand must go through with in times of industrial disturbance and depression. It will be a struggle, moreover, such as the Cincinnati Germans philosophized over. Considering what it is leading up to it will be worth while.

### Police Administration

THE problem of police administration of American cities is one that has been inadequately dealt with by home investigators, even as a matter of comparative success between communities self-governed in this respect and those, like Boston, where the larger political unit—the commonwealth—steps in and imposes its authority. Much less has there been any general reference to the experience of Europe with such phases of urban control and execution of law. But times change, and the larger view of municipal government that includes use of wisdom and experience wherever acquired is coming to dominate American urban planning of all kinds. Hence it occasions less surprise than it would have a decade or two ago to read that the Frederick Sheldon traveling fellowship at Harvard for the coming year will be used by the incumbent as a means of studying the police departments of the principal cities of Europe.

The incident becomes doubly significant when it is known that the holder of the fellowship won the prize of the National Municipal League last year with an essay on "The Police Administration of Boston," a topic naturally brought up by the fact that his father is a member of the Boston police force and by practical knowledge thus derived.

Here would seem to be a clear case of preparation of an American scholar to serve civic ends with specialized knowledge such as few if any of his contemporaries will have. Were such technical equipment found to be joined with practical administrative efficiency, the natural career of the young man would seem to be cut out for him in connection with high-class American municipal government. At least that is what would be done with such a man in Germany where cities are administered by statesmen and trained servants.

NEWSPAPERS recently have contained references to the Brooklyn bridge, the first of the great structures to span the East river, which were probably taken by the average reader to indicate that the authorities proposed the reduction of the traffic passing over it. The authorities have gone so far as to admit that the structure has been subjected for years to a strain never anticipated by its designer, and that it is now being reinforced at many points. In connection with this there has been much speculation and gossip. It has been said, for example, that the Brooklyn bridge would not long be used as it is today, that an effort would be made gradually and greatly to reduce the traffic passing over it; that the bulk of this traffic might finally be diverted into subways constructed for the special purpose of affording relief to the bridge.

Strangely at variance with all this are the plans now under consideration for the further utilization of that structure. The Engineering News, uninfluenced by speculation or gossip, but dealing with the plain, unvarnished facts, gives an interesting summary of these plans. Approaching completion of the Center-street loop subway, it tells us, brings into prospect not the relief or retirement of the Brooklyn bridge, but a solution of its terminal problem. The southern portion of the subway loop referred to passes under the new municipal building; its tracks will connect with the tracks of the elevated railway crossing the bridge, leading on the Brooklyn side to the network of lines operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company. Across the river, the loop connects with the elevated tracks of the Williamsburg bridge, and this, and an intermediate connection with the tracks of the Manhattan bridge, will enable the Brooklyn system to bring passengers into Manhattan over three routes. Under the new arrangement, most of the trains now crossing the Brooklyn bridge, instead of discharging their passengers in

### Shop Hands and the Farm

the stub terminal at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge, will continue to the new municipal building station and beyond to other stations on the Center-street loop, thus distributing the traffic now concentrated at a single point.

It is possible that the distribution of traffic over the various routes, present and prospective—there will shortly be five rapid transit routes between Manhattan and Brooklyn within 2000 feet of each other—will lighten the burden of the Brooklyn bridge, but past experience has shown that relief provided for this great central artery has always been temporary. Erection of new bridges and construction of new subways have apparently as little effect upon it as they have in relieving the sidewalk crush of Broadway and Fifth avenue. It is a splendid testimonial to the projectors, the engineers and to the chief designer and constructor of the Brooklyn bridge that it remains, and is likely to continue to remain, the main route of traffic across the East river.

New of Indianapolis and Rosewater of Omaha are the sons of newspaper men and political leaders who were prominent in many contests similar to that now on in Chicago.

AN INTERESTING thesis might be written on the inter-relation of modern discovery and applied science on the one hand and national and international legislation on the other.

The automobile, the aeroplane, the wireless system of news transmission and the telephone each and all have forced upon jurists, diplomats, police administrators, capitalists and investors, and the plain public a host of issues involving law and equity. Conspicuous as an illustration of this fact is the second international radiotelegraphic convention, now in session in London, with 160 delegates present from thirty-seven countries. Six years ago in Berlin the first assembly of the kind met, with a much smaller representation. During the interval issues demanding solution have multiplied rather than diminished. Nations that then were scornful and indifferent, not realizing the need of conference and joint action, are now complaisant and are participating. Litigation involving huge sums and much expense during trial can be avoided only by agreements as to joint action. Nations with postal, naval and military, and commercial policies to define and clearly and vigorously to defend crave some measure of certitude as to what rules are to govern in that process of communication which wireless telegraphy affords. Mariners and passengers and shippers of freight on the high seas wish to know whether a maximum of service by wireless is to be given on first-class craft, and where the standard is to be set up of constant employment of operators.

Of course, final action in the form of restrictive legislation rests mainly with national legislators or administrative officials. It is apparent that at Washington the influence of the Titanic investigation has been marked. From the clash over the bills originating in the House and Senate certain compromise provisions are likely to emerge that will be much stricter than anything found in the wireless act of 1910. For both operators and apparatus the demand may outrun the possible immediate supply. Congress, in imposing its time limit for new standards of operation and protection, must bear this in mind. But both on the high seas and on the Great lakes, crews and passengers on vessels entering American ports are to have more protection. Moreover, state control over private use of wireless has become imperative.

SHOULD the bill become a law in Massachusetts for the establishment of a state finance commission, such a body to justify itself must offer to the public a steady performance of duty equal to what its finance commission has done for the city of Boston. The gentlemen that compose this body have done their duty without fear or favor and very often without any aid from quarters whence it ought naturally to come and they have done and are doing their work to the profit of the public revenues of Boston and therefore to that of the taxpayers. Politicians may furiously rage as much as they are inclined but the every-day citizen that has no "pull" and a large family, insensibly thinks with relief of the existence of a body that, without any rhetoric about watchdogs and treasures, guardians and public purses, nevertheless see to it that the public purse opens in the statutory way and act as watchdogs when it shows a tendency not to do this. The public of Boston and its vicinity have seen too many times that the Boston finance commission performs a very valuable duty with none too much reward or approbation, yet in a day when much is said about improving municipal government we cannot but point out the duty of gratitude toward a body that have so much helped such an improvement.

We have adverted elsewhere in these columns to the reasons urged for the establishment as they are related not only to municipal finance but to the more or less centralized control of the state over the individual community. It would certainly appear that so far as Boston is concerned such a control has been rendered unnecessary by the work of its commission, and if this conclusion be correct the devotion to duty that has been applied with such good results in the city of Boston can be applied in other municipalities. If such a devotion cannot be called upon for the public's sake in Massachusetts it argues a deterioration in citizenship of which the commonwealth cannot be proud.

THE probabilities are that the motion picture will cut a very conspicuous, if not important, figure in the United States presidential campaign of 1912. At all events, it will present to the general public the great conventions in action.

THE waiters of Pittsburgh are out with a declaration to the effect that they do not want tips. Isn't this the first real step toward industrial independence in that line?

A NOTED baseball player has gone into shoe manufacturing by way of rounding out his career appropriately and gracefully. His special make should have a good run.

THERE is some talk of raising the roof of the Coliseum in Chicago, but it is not with the idea of increasing the seating capacity.

HOTELS without waiters are a good deal like husbands when their wives are away. They turn to eggs.

### Laws for Wireless Use

### Massachusetts Finance Commission